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# ROBIN's Last Shift :

*in fine*  
O R,

W E E K L Y R E M A R K S

A N D

*William Pitt, 1746*  
*Political Reflections*  
*Impt. Temple*

Upon the most Material

N E W S

Foreign and Domestick.

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By George Flint, Gent.

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P A R T I.

*from Feb<sup>r</sup> 10. 1715<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub> to April 26. 1716*

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L O N D O N,

Printed for I. D.

1716



Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. I.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

SATURDAY, *February* 18. 1718.

T U R K E Y.

*Constantinople, Jan. 2.*

**T**HE Grand Seignior having been present in the Divan held here, about the Answer that was to be given to the Sieur Fleischman's, the Emperor of Germany's Resident's Proposals, has ordered all the Mosch's (or Churches) to be kept open for 14 Days, and Nights, to the intent that Prayers may be offered up therein for the Success of his Arms. A Chiaux is gone hence to carry his Highness's

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ness's last Answer to the Proposals of the Court of Vienna ; and 'tis said, to declare, that if his Imperial Majesty does in any Manner take part with the Venetians, the Ottoman Port will take it for a Violation of the Treaty of Carlowitz. The Turks continue the Sale of the Slaves taken in the Morea.

## R E M A R K S.

Whilst Infidels *pray*, those that call themselves true Believers are *cursing* each other : When at the same time we make a shew of Devotion, and talk demurely about cutting the Throats of our Fellow-Christians. Would to God a Spirit of Peace would arise amongst us, and get the better of that of Dissention ! Then might the Christian World curb the Heathen, and it would be no more cast in our Teeth, that while Barbarians are making Sale of their Enemies, we are doing the same by our Friends and Countrymen.

## M U S C O V Y.

Petersburg, Feb. 9. The Obsequies of the late Czarien Widow of his Czarish Majesty's deceased Brother, have been performed here with great Solemnity. Our Preparations for carrying the War into the Bowels of Old Sweden go on with great forwardness, and will in all likelyhood be attended with Success, it not retarded by the Absence of the Czar,

Czar, who is advised by his Physicians to repair to France, and drink the Waters of Bourbon for the Recovery of his Health.

### R E M A R K S.

The Czar ought to be thankful for the Victory of Pultowa, and to remember the Occasion of it, which was the March of the Swedes too far into an Enemy's Country. Such Subjects as his Swedish Majesty's, that gave unexampled Proofs of Fidelity during their Prince his Absence, will signalize their Zeal and Duty more and more by his Presence ; and one Day perhaps pay those insulting Greeks in their own Coin.

*Fidite, forsan enim Graias pugnabit ad Urbes  
Dardanus, & versis lugebit Gracia Fatia.*

As to the latter part of the Paragraph it cannot well be accounted for. Since it looks very odd, that a Prince, who is said absolutely to reject the Mediation of France for a Peace in the North, should trust himself in that very Country which he has so much fledged.

### P O L A N D.

*Warsaw, Feb. 9.* All Hopes of Agreement between King Augustus and the Confederated Nobility are entirely vanished, since the Mareschals

reschals on the side of the latter will not ratify the Treaty between Count Flemming and the Senators, so that this Kingdom is like to be a Scene of Blood and Confusion, unless the Saxons and Muscovites instantly quit it, and cease to raise Contributions.

## R E M A R K S.

How the publick Prints are made to give these revolting Subjects the glorious Name of *Confederates*, whilst in other Countries they are justly stiled *Rebels*, it is not easy to determine, tho' 'tis not difficult to be appriz'd of the Reasons, why the Natives of one Country take Arms, when those of another oppress them. It's an old Saying, that *Promises either broke or kept*; and Articles made with an Enemy, without Hostages for the Performance of them, are for the most part of very short Continuance. The Gown and the Sword do not bring it into a Conclusion, that those that wear them must be of the same Sentiments; but the first is generally made a Tool to the latter, when it has sinister Designs in View. This is the Case of these malecontented Poles who take up Arms against a King of their own making, that by accepting their Crown seems in a manner to wear one of Thorns: That very Knot which the Senator ties, the Soldier makes no scruple of cutting. Where is Faith! By this way of Proceeding in Breach of it, would some staunch  
*Roman*

*Roman Catholics* think, the Rebels look'd up-  
on the loyal Party to be *Hereticks*.

## SWEDEN, DENMARK and POMERANIA.

*Hamburg, Feb. 14.* Now the Ice is broke, nothing but Preparations for War are carried on in the Ports of Sweden and Denmark. The first has all Hands at work in equipping out a Fleet to enterprize something of great Moment against the latter, which in return is altogether busied in forwarding a Descent upon *Schonen*: Where the Storm will break out, Time will discover. In the mean time Materials are providing for turning the Blockade of *Wismar* into a formal Siege, that the *Prussians* may be at Liberty to join the King of Denmark in the Descent above-mentioned: Tho' 'tis said, his *Prussian Majesty*, who has given Audience to *Count Virmont* as Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, seems not averse to put *Stralsund* and *Wismar* into his Imperial Majesty's Hands, by way of Sequestration, till a Peace shall be concluded in the North.

## R E M A R K S.

What Cause of Pity is it to find the Sword of Destruction drawn amongst Protestant Princes, when an Union seems to be forming amongst those of another Communion! The first of these Kings would do well to consider,

that what he has bravely lost by the Sword, may in part be wisely recovered by a Treaty. The second may, without Breach of Respect to crowned Heads, be reminded of the ill Success of his Arms formerly against that Province which he is now said to intend to invade; and the Third, with all Submission, is thought to be much better advised, than to form the Siege of a Place which he seems here inclined to part with, when taken, by way of Treaty, since he has found, by fatal Experience, however glorious to his Arms in the Siege of Straelsund, that the Swedes can as bravely defend Towns, as their Enemies can attack them.

### ITALY, SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

*Venice, Feb. 8.* General Schulembergh is gone, after visiting the Troops that were embarked at the Lido, to look upon the Fortifications of the Island of Corfu, and, if not so already, to put it into a Posture of Defence. His said Excellency seems not to be well satisfied with the forwardness we are in for the ensuing Campaign; and if he finds Things in the same Condition there, as elsewhere, will, it is reported, fling up his Commission. We are levying Men in Switzerland, having obtained Leave for 2000 Men from the Protestant Cantons, and the like Number from the Popish, to enter into our Service. The King of Sicily is no ways pleased with  
the



the Entrance of 6000 Germans into the Territories of Genoa, and is preparing to repel Force by Force, in Case of an Attack, which he has reason, if Report speaks Truth, to apprehend from a certain League said to be agreed to, for driving the Imperialists out of Italy. The Emperor has likewise sent to know of the Dukes of Tuscany and Parma, how they think fit to devise their respective Dominions, in Case of Death without Issue, and the Court and Senate on our part, have sent to the Court of Rome for more substantial Proofs of their readiness to assist us against the Turks, than Indulgences to other States that supply us with Men, Arms and Shipping.

*Madrid, Feb. 8.* The King has order'd a Reform to be made amongst his Guards, &c. of Foot and Horse, to shew that he designs to live at Amity with his Neighbours, especially Portugal, from whence it is written, that his Portuguese Majesty is gone from thence to Salvaterra, whence he will speedily set out to make the Tour of England, France, Italy, Germany, and other foreign parts.

### R E M A R K S.

It highly concerns the Honour of a General, not to bear Command where there is little Appearance of success, and the Prayers and Tears of the Church, whatsoever efficacy they may be said to have above, are not the

only Weapons to be fought with by Militants below. This the Venetians themselves, by their Application to the Pope, and other Princes for Succour seem to have a true notion of: But what Dependance they can have on Assistance from the Emperour, it does not yet appear, since it is rather to be fear'd from the Advices from Italy, that his Imperial Majesty is rather bent on asserting his just Rights, and the Maintainance of his Pretensions there, than in taking Arms against the common Enemy of Christendom. If Spain Disbands he has nothing to Fear from that Quarter; but others may, since the stay of a certain great Man at Bayone, could not be for nothing; and Men that are turn'd out of Employment in one Kingdom will take Pay in another. In a Word, the Steps taken by some Courts are intricate and mysterious, and tho' we cannot find a Clue to them, it were to be wish'd, that the King of Portugal for the good of his own Subjects would tarry at Home, and that the King of Sicily by his Armaments for Sea and Land, had no other designs in View, than the Preparations that are making by the Turks or Germans abroad.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna, Feb. 8.* It is expected that the Empress will be brought to Bed the next Month, Her Majesty's reckoning being then said to be up. This Court has receiv'd the Grand Seignior's

Seignior's Answer to its Demands of the Port, by Mr. Fleischman the Imperial Resident; but has not yet made it Publick, and it is said that in case of a War, the Emperor will take up his Residence at Buda to be near at hand to dispatch his Orders. His Forces will consist of 117000 Men, to be divided into three separate Armies. The First to be in Hungary, Commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Second in Transilvania, by General Starembergh, And the Third in Croatia, by Count Heister. The Emperor has consign'd his Interest in the Choice of a new Elector of Triers to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Brother to the Elector Palatine, on Provision that his Highness shall resign the Bishoprick of Worms to Count Schonborn, and his Imperial Majesty has cultivated so good an understanding with France, as to obtain from that Crown, for the Duke of Lorain, those Advantages that were granted him by the Treaty of Ryswick, &c.

## R E M A R K S.

Tho' the Emperor should intend a Rupture with the Turks, the keeping of that design secret is very necessary for preventing any Commotions that may arise from the knowledge of it in Italy. Since the States that are uneasy at his Acquisitions, if appriz'd of the certainty of a War, which would give him his Hands Full, would take Advantage of

of his Troops being employ'd elsewhere, and by making a Diversion in those Parts weaken his Armies in Hungary and elsewhere. As for Concessions of France, in favour of the Duke of Lorain, they are no way to be wonder'd at, since his Highness is Married to the Duke Regent of that Kingdom's Sister, and it is not impossible ( what Dispositions soever our common News-writers make of Governments, ) the Prince that obtain'd those Concessions, may yet have stipulated on his Part, for all that we or they may know, to make a suitable Provision for him in the Spanish Netherlands, else why does he continue to raise Men, when he has no Towns of any Strength to Garrison ?

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, Feb. 17.* General Hamilton is arriv'd at Court from the **P R E T E N D E R**, but is forbidden to speak of Him in the Palace of the Louvre, as in Quality of one that styles himself King of Great Britain; he gives but an indifferent Account of his Master's Affairs in Scotland, and tho' he solicites Supplies of Men and Mony in a very moving Tone, it is thought here, that the Regent will not venture the King of Great Britain's Displeasure, and the Resentment of his Parliament now sitting, by granting his Request especially since the most Sanguine of the **P R E T E N D E R**'S Friends give his Cause  
over

over for lost, and the late Duke of Ormond is said to be returned *Re Infesta* from a certain Court, where he has been on a like Errand with that of General Hamilton. This is most certain, that the Council of the Regency have dispatched Orders to all the Sea-ports to hinder the going out of Persons without Permission; and that about 5 or 6000 Soldiers, who were at Calais, Boulonge, and St. Valery, in order to embarke for Scotland, were ordered to repara to the Garrisons they belong'd to: But among them are several Disbanded Officers and Soldiers, who being English, Scotch and Irish, are suffered to go where they list. The council of the Marine, solicits an extraordinary Fund of 2500000 Livres for replenishing the Magazines, and repairing the King's Ships and Arsenals: And that of War makes the like Efforts to obtain a considerable Sum for repairing the Fortifications according to the Regulations of the late King. 'Tis said that the Militia will be raised for the Security of the Coasts, and that a Fleet of Ships of War will be equip'd for the Service of the Crown by way of Precaution.

## R E M A R K S.

Hasty Conjectures would surmise from hence, that a War with some Potentates is near at hand, but we rather judge from the Provisions which is making against Insults in  
the

the latter end of this Article, rather tends to the Preservation of the Peace, which cannot be better effected, than by letting other Nations see they are upon their Guard. This has been the standing Maxim of all States when their Princes have been Minors; and the Regent may think it necessary to Arm, without having an Eye to Acts of Hostility, especially, since the most Christian King is, by a certain Treaty, said to lie under a certain Obligation of restoring Peace in the North, which cannot be accomplished or brought to pass, without a Shew of being ready to make War, which it can be none of his Interest to commence in reality.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, Feb. 21.* The Barrier being now entirely settled, and all things relating thereunto fully concluded, ; by the Evacuation of the Towns to the Imperialists by the Troops of the States General, except the Demolition of the Citadel of Liege, and the Castle of Huy, of which we still keep Possession, till Reparation is made for the Affront put upon their High Mightinesses Forces in Bonne, we enjoy a perfect Tranquillity, especially since we hear how Affairs go in Great Britain, and that they succeed to his Majesty the King's Satisfaction. The Envoy of that Prince, Mr. Walpole, often in Conference with Mr. Heems, in the same Character from the Emperor,

peror, and some Deputies of their High Mightinesses, and they talk very much of a certain Alliance, between three certain Potentates, which gives great Uneasiness to the Minister of another crown'd Head, who on the other Hand would fain perswade this Republick, that it is their true Interest to renew their Alliance with his Master, &c. to whom he says, they owe chiefly their Independency and Liberty. The Sieur Anderson who is to Command the Emperor's Fleet on the Danube, is arrived at Vienna, with the three Deputies from the Austrian Netherlands, and has been received very graciously by the Emperor. Prince Eugene is very intent upon supervising the building of twelve Prahames, or large flat-bottom'd Boats for Batteries of Cannon, after the Model of those made use of by the Danes, at the Attacks of the Isles of Ruden and Rugen, during the Siege of Stralsond. Mr. Walpole, Envoy Extraordinary from England, has demanded, in his Majesty's Name, the Quota of Ships that are to be furnished by the States, in Virtue of the Barrier Treaty, and they are preparing to be sent accordingly.

## R E M A R K S.

The Ambassador of a certain Crown may suggest what he pleases, but it is most certain that he falls short in the Historical Part of his Memorial, since Holland owes its *Independency*



pendency entirely to the English, under the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, their High Migh-  
tinesses being then Distressed States, so that it  
is but just that they should make us suitable  
Returns by a strict Observance of their Trea-  
ties. Tho' it is to be hoped, that there will  
be little or no Occasion of any further As-  
sistance from them by Sea or Land, now the  
Rebellion seems to be very near at an End.

## I R E L A N D.

They write from Dublin, That the Unani-  
mity and Dispatch of the Parliament there  
has surmounted all Difficulties, and that not-  
withstanding the necessary Absence of several  
Regiments upon that Establishment, they are  
provided against all Fears of an Invasion by  
the Care of the Lords Justices, who have  
caused Arms to be distributed to the Militia,  
&c. and all suspected Persons to be taken up.  
A Proclamation is also issued out ( according  
to the Provision made for the Payment thereof  
by Parliament ) with a Reward of Ten Thou-  
sand Pounds for Apprehending the late Duke  
of Ormond, if he attempts to Land in that  
Kingdom.

## R E M A R K S.

His late Grace would be a very Teague in-  
deed, should he be the Occasion of putting  
that Kingdom to so great an Expence; and  
doubt.



doubtless he will rather choose to sleep in a whole Skin with his Head on at Paris, than be without it at Dublin; since it is much more advisable to follow his Master's Example, who is said to have saved England 100000 l. by a timely Flight, than to come to an untimely End by landing in Ireland.

## S C O T L A N D.

*Edinburg, Feb. 7.* The Post Boy says, That on last Saturday Night we had an Express from Dundee, with Letters both from the Duke of Argyle and General Cadogan, importing, that the Twelve Days Provisions, which the Army had on Sunday the 22d. of the last Month, when the Van marched to take Possession at Dumblain and Down, being spent, they were obliged to halt with their main Body, at and about that Town, till fresh Provisions were brought in, which were getting ready on all sides, and in such forwardness, that they reckon to march the Monday following, being yesterday, and go after the Rebels, who were by that time got a way before them towards Aberdeen; that in the mean time General Sabine, with a Detachment of 500 Dragoons, and 2000 Foot, was gone towards Montross, the Low Country was towards the Sea; and Colonel Campbell of Finnab, with a Party of the Duke of Argyle's Highlanders who followed the Army, had taken the Highland way towards Brechen;

Brechen; the Army of the Rebels having marched so it two Columns, and the King's Army designing to follow them the same way.

The last Account we have of the Rebels, is, that the PRETENDER, with the Horse and Lowlanders, were at Montross on Friday last, and the Clans and Highlanders not far from thence, towards the Mountains; that on Saturday they were to be at Stonehive and Fetteross, and on Sunday at Aberdeen, where they were to halt for some Days, till the King's Army should by their Approach oblige them to decamp again, and move farther towards the North, as 'twas thought; that it was believed the PRETENDER, with the Chiefs and others who are the most guilty, might embark there and be gone, and leave the rest to disperse and shift for themselves, but that this was very uncertain, and more a Wish than a Report. However, in case it should happen so, Sir John Jennings has ordered out all the Men of War to their several Stations along the Coast, and one in particular to lie before Aberdeen, to hinder their getting out; so that by Land and Sea together, they are like to be close beset.

Last Night Colonel Catheart of the Earl of Portmore's Dragoons, arriv'd here Express from the Army, on his Way to London, and gives an Account, that General Sabine with his Detachment, and Colonel Campbell with his Party went out from Dundee on Saturday Morning,

Morning, and arriv'd at Aberbrothick and Brechin that Night, that the main Body of the Army march'd on Sunday under the Command of General Cadogan and the Duke of Argyle with the Rear followed on Monday (being Yesterday) that they reckon'd their Detachments would reach Stonehive last Night, and this Night come up with the Rebels at, or near Aberdeen, if they were to be found thereabouts; that the Earl of Panmure, because of his Wounds, not being able to travel by Land, was embark'd at Arbroth to follow the PRETENDER by Sea, that two French Ships in the Harbour of Montrose lately come from France with Gentlemen and Officers, were, upon the Approach of the King's Troops, likewise put to Sea, and that it was strongly reported, that the PRETENDER, Mar, Melfort, Middleton, and others, were on Board of them in the Design to return back to France, whither, as many more as could get Shipping, would likewise go, and that the rest of the Rebels were thereupon dispers'd through the Country.

A Gentleman who came from Aberdeen on Saturday last, reports, that he met a Body of 4 or 5000 Rebels on this Side that Place, and that Huntly and Seaforth were expected, to join them there.

Colonel Cathcart has got a fine Bed the PRETENDER lay in at Perth the Night before he went away.

General Wightman is left behind in Perth, with one Battallion and 100 Horse. Lord Edward Murray, the Duke of Athol's Brother, has by his Grace's Order, taken Possession of Dunkeld for the King, with a Party of his Grace's Men.

Yesterday the Deal-Castle Man of War brought in here two Prizes belonging to the Rebels, the one laden with Timber from Norway, and the other with Brandy from Holland, both Homeward bound.

The Duke of Athol is come to Perth, and will be very useful to regulate Matters in that Shire.

Publish'd by AUTHORITY.

*Whitehall, Feb. 13.*

Yesterday Morning arriv'd an Express with the following Account.

*Montrose, Feb. 6.*

On Saturday the 4<sup>th</sup> of February the PRETENDER receiv'd Advice here, about 4 in the Afternoon, that Part of the King's Army was advancing towards Aberbrothick, a Town within 8 Miles of this Place; whereupon he order'd the Clans which had remain'd with him after his Flight from Perth, to be ready to march about 8 at Night towards Aberdeen, where he assur'd them a considerable Force would soon come to them from France. At the Hour appointed for their march, the  
PRETEN-

PRETENDER order'd his Horses to be brought before the Door of the House in which he lodged, and the Guard which usually attended him to mount, as if he design'd to go on with the Clans to Aberdeen: But at the same time he slipped privately out on Foot, accompanied only by one of his Domesticks, went to the Earl of Mar's Lodgings, and from thence by a By-way to the Water-Side, where a Boat waited, and carried him and the Earl of Mar on board a French Ship of about 90 Tuns, call'd the Maria Teresa, of St. Malo: About a Quarter of an Hour after, two other Boats carried the Earl of Melfort, and the Lord Drummond, with Lieutenant General Sheldon, and ten other Gentlemen, on board the same Ship; and then they hoisted Sail and put to Sea. The Lord Tinmouth, and the Earls Marshal and Southesk, were left behind to shift for themselves. The Clans are for the most part run to the Mountains; the few who continue in a Body are gone towards Aberdeen. Lieutenant General Cadogan arriv'd here Yesterday in the Afternoon, with the Regiments of Wills, Edgerton and Clayton, and 600 detached Foot. The Duke of Argyle came last night to Brechin, within 5 Miles of this Place, with all the Dragoons: Lieutenant General Vanderbeck with the Foot, lay at Aberbrothick; and they all continue their March to Day towards Aberdeen, in pursuit of the Rebels.

REMARKS.

## R M A R K S.

This is very good News, written on a very good Day, and will make Her late Majesty Queen *ANN*'s Birth-day never to be forgotten by Her very Enemies.

*Liverpool, Feb. 11.* There are upwards of 300 Prisoners at Lancaster, who upon their humble Petition have received Mercy on Condition of Transporting themselves ; but among those at Chester there are some who refused to submit, but the better sort of them are not of that Number. There was one Mr. Drummond a Scotchman, a comely personable Gentleman, executed with Mr. Chorley, who attracted such Favour and Compassion from the Women, that about 19 or 20 of them, went in a Body to the Judges to intercede for his Life, but with ill Success. James Blundel, Church-warden of Standish, was executed yesterday at Wigan, and has left a Paper in writing behind, which, as it is said, contains some Secrets.

L O N D O N, *Feb. 18.*

By the Case of Lieutenant John Kynaston, which is now published, it appears that he was unhappily tricked by two pretended Friends, who would otherwise have broken him had not they brought him into the Accusation

sation of his Brother Officers ; and that contrary to the Practice of either Civil or Common Law Affidavits were accepted against him, sent by Persons that ought to have been present at the Board of General Officers, and to have Sworn, *viva voce*, since in Town ; when at the same time, tho' his Accusers bare Assertions without Oath were taken, his Depositions upon Oath were looked upon as of no Weight. So that it is not doubted but his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to whom it is dedicated, will do this injur'd Gentleman that Justice, by a favourable Representation of his Circumstances to the King, as to get him restored to his former Post, if not advanced to a higher. Pretended Answers are said to be prepared to the abovementioned Pamphlet, but *Matters of Fact* admit of none. Therefore it will be prudence in those whom he has been forced to expose to hold themselves contented with the little Shame he has unwillingly put them to, lest the second Edition should, by abounding with Amendments and Corrections, give them farther Occasion to shew their Bashfulness in Blushing.

Last Saturday, the Election of the Reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson to the See of Lincoln was confirm'd in Bow-Church, and the next day he was consecrated in Somerset-House Chappel.

Last Thursday Night the Envoy of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha had a Son baptiz'd by the Name of George William. His Majesty was



was one of the Godfathers and the Baron Schutz stood as Proxy. and her Royal Highness was Godmother, and was represented by the Dutcheſs of St. Alban's; the Child was Chriſtened by the Rev. Dr. Innes.

Yeſterday being the 17th. Inſt. at 8 in the Morning, there was an annverſary Meeting of the Society. for Propagating of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, held at the Veſtry Room belonging to St. Mary-le-Bow; after which there was Prayers and a Sermon.

The Lord Archbiſhop of York hath appointed Dr. John Audley, Vicar General of his Grace's Province.

Several Gentlemen who had been Priſoners at Edinburgh, were brought hither on Saturday laſt.

### The Diſpoſition on the Circuits appointed for the Lent Aſſizes.

#### Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, Mr. Juſtice *Tracy*.

#### Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice *King*, Mr. Baron *Bury*.

#### Northern Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron *Dod*, Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*.

#### Midland Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice *Powys*, Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*.

#### Oxford Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice *Blencow*, Mr. Baron *Price*.

#### Western Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice *Prat*, Mr. Baron *Montague*.

By



By Letters from Edinburgh of the 11th, We have an Account, that the PRETENDER, before he embarked on Saturday last at Montross, with the Lords Mar, Melfort, Drummond, &c. gave a Letter to General Gordon, to be read to the Rebels at Aberdeen, the Contents whereof were, that he thanked them heartily for their Assistance, but that he was balked in his Expectations Abroad, therefore was obliged to go off for his own Safety, and desired them to do the best they could for their Safety, either in keeping together in a Body, or dispersing.

On Wednesday last, in the Afternoon, the King's Army arrived at Aberdeen, which Place the Rebels abandon'd in the Morning. They have not in their March to Aberdeen, got so much as a Straggler of the Rebels, but the Garrison of Dunnoton-Castle surrender'd themselves. I hear the Army will be quarter'd about the North, and the Officers write they hope to see us in a little Time.

Upon an Information sent to the Lieutenant Governor of our Castle, of a Design to set the Prisoners at Liberty, fresh Orders are given to suffer no unknown Persons to see them, and Lieutenant Cumine, of Brigadier Grant's Regiment, who was on Guard that Night, is put under Arrest, till the Affair has been well Examined into.

Other Advices say, that the Duke of Argyll, in his march from Dundee to Montross, took 600 of the Rebels Prisoners, of whom

he surprized 300 at a Seat of the Earl of Errol's. There is a Report that the PRETENDER was chas'd into Aberdeen by some of his Majesty's Men of War, but it meets with little or no Credit.

Last Monday Sir Richard Vivyan, Bart. and John Anstis, Esq; with their Bail, were discharg'd.

We have Advice, That the PRETENDER, and his Company, landed at Gravelin, between Dunkirk and Calais, on the 7th Instant.

The Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William Fielding, Esq; is made one of the Green-Cloth, in the Room of Sir John Walter.

Mr. Linthwaite Farrant, who was lately made Clerk to Mr. Philips, Secretary to the Commission for building fifty new Churches, is dismiss'd from that Employment, and is succeeded by Mr. John Nottingham, who was Clerk to the Secretary of the late Commission.

Of the 68 Prisoners who were try'd at Liverpool in Lancashire, from the 20th of January, 1715-16. (when the Tryals began there) to the 4th of February following, 60 were found Guilty: 12 were hanged at Preston the 9th, 7 at Wigan the 10th, and 10 at Manchester the 11th Instant; 31 have no Time set for their Execution, 2 dy'd before Sentence, and 6 were found Not Guilty.

The Judges are expected in Town from Liverpool this Day.

A fine Cradle is preparing at the Wardrobe Office in York-Buildings, against her Royal Highness the Princess's Lying-In; that Time being said to be near at Hand, and many Persons flock thither to see it.

There are Letters from France which say, that the late Duke of Ormond is arrived at Paris from Bayonne, having laid aside the Design of embarking for Dublin.

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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

ROBIN's Last Shift:

OR,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

SATURDAY, February 25. 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.

TURKEY.

*Constantinople, Jan. 13.*

**T**HE Grand Seignior has sent Orders to the Han of Tartary, to set out for Adrianople, for which Place his Highness is upon his Departure from hence, there to assist in a Council of War for regulating the Operations of the ensuing Campaign. In the mean time, as the Troops of the Tributary Prince above-mentioned hold themselves in a readiness to march on the first Notice given by the Porte; so the

the Regencies of Moldavia and Walachia, the Hospodars whereof run the risque of the Bow-string, for having been too familiar with their Neighbours the Emperor of Germany's Subjects, are commanded to amass together a vast Quantity of Provisions for the Subsistence of the Infidel Forces, and forbidden upon the severest Penalties, to keep any Correspondence with the Hungarians and Transilvanians. The Seir Fleiselman, the Imperial Resident's Steps are closely observed, since the Divan has absolutely rejected the Terms he offered for an Accommodation with the Venetians.

## REMARKS.

The last Sentence of this Article naturally accounts for the Preparations that are making in those which precede it: And it is a Maxim with Infidels as well as Christians, to suspect intended Hostilities from that Prince or State, who Interests himself in Favour of an Enemy without success. Alliances are to be observed with strictness, and the Holy League, between the Emperor, Poland, and the Venetians, ( would to God the whole Christian World were Parties concerned in it ) is too well known to the Turks, not to make them apprehend the Consequences of a flat Denial which they have given to the Imperial Minister. Nothing can look more like a speedy War with his Master, since it is consonant

to Prudence, when a Rupture with any State seems unavoidable, to be the Aggressor, and strike the first Blow. However, it is to be wished that the *Sieur Fleischman* were safe at his own House in Vienna, many Leagues from the Seven Towers; there being but a very little distance between the Prisons of Ambassadors at the Ottoman Porte, and the Rejection of their Masters Proposals. It were to be wished, that the French Minister there were not at the Bottom of this Affair, since a War between the two Empires, may give France and her Allies an Opportunity of carrying on some Projects she is said to have concerted in Italy; and tho' there should be no Truth in that Report, must of Course for the time it shall last, divert the Emperor from pursuing his Pretensions on Spain, if not induce that Great Prince to strike up a Peace with King Philip, by recognizing his Title to what he is now possessed of, provided he shall be Assistent to the Venetians by Sea, and the Germans by Land.

*Algiers, Feb. 5.* On the 3d Instant, about Two in the Morning, we had here such a dreadful Earthquake, that many Houses were shaken down, and all the rest so shattered, that most of the Inhabitants abandoned the Town. The Consul of France retired under a Tree in the Fields, with his Wife who was seven Months gone with Child, his House being in so ruinous a Condition, that it is no longer habi

habitable. The Shocks returned yesterday and this Day with less Violence, but so quick, that there was hardly half an Hour's Interval between them. This induced the said Consul to put his Lady on Board a Ship bound for Marseilles; and the Dutch Consul, with his Wife and two Daughters, went off in the same Vessel, the Algerines having declared War against the Hollanders; on what Account we know not. They began the Hostilities, by attacking the Ships of the States Subjects; and the first Prize was no sooner brought into Port, on the 23d of December, but War was immediately declared.

## R E M A R K S.

Happy had it been for the Naval Traffick of all the Christian States, had that Truce-breaking Town been swallowed up and buried in the Sea by the Convulsions above-mentioned, since they no longer observe Treaties, than while a Squadron of Men of War lies off their Harbour. The Dutch might have foreseen, that these Infidels sought Occasions of a Quarrel with their State, from the Complaint that was made by the Turkish Aga that is now Resident amongst them, under Pretence of obtaining Satisfaction for Ships of theirs taken by the Subjects of the States-General: May this Act of Violence not be followed by a Declaration of the same Nature from the Ottoman Porte, is amidst the best



and most hearty of my Desires, and that it may not jointly embroil the Affairs of our Turkey Company : Since our Advices from Turkey gave us an Account some Weeks ago, that Ships belonging to the Two Maratime Powers had been seized in those Ports, under Pre-  
tence of carrying Provisions, and other Assistance to their Enemies the Venetians.

### A D V I C E S from the N O R T H.

*Hamburg, Feb. 18.* The King of Poland arrived at Warsaw on the 6th from Posen. The confederated Poles and Lithuanians continue obstinately bent to come to no Accommodation with Count Flemming, who on his part is preparing to march against them from Zumosch, unless the Saxons and Muscovites abandon that Kingdom previous to it, so that it is believed, we shall speedily hear of a bloody Action on that side. The said King has received certain Advice from the Turkish Frontiers, that those Infidels make extraordinary Preparations of War, and that all the whole Hoord of Tartars are making Dispositions for a sudden March. Two Days ago an Express from the Czar of Muscovy went thro' this Place with important Dispatches for the Court of France. The Swedes here flatter themselves more than ever with the Expectation of French Succour; and give out, that the Regent hath written a Letter to his Swedish Majesty with his own Hand, assuring  
him,



him, that he will contribute what lies in his Power to his Restoration, even tho' he should thereby involve France in a War with the Northern Allies: this last is hardly credited. In the mean while we are told, that his Royal Highness the Regent, has sent a Letter to the King of Prussia, to give him to understand, that the French cannot look on, and tamely see, his Swedish Majesty entirely driven out of his Dominions in the Empire, without taking Occasion to maintain him there. It is moreover affirmed, that Monsieur de Bonac will follow the Letter above-mentioned, in Quality of Minister from France, to back it with Proposals for finishing the War in the North. Wismar has been again supply'd with Men and Provisions, but will speedily be closely begirt, that nothing can come in or out of it, without falling into the Hands of the Besiegers.

## R E M A R K S.

The King of Poland's Presence is absolutely necessary in the Capital of a Countrey, that, perhaps, had not taken Arms against him, but for the Opportunity of his Absence. It may seem hazardous in some Respects, for a Prince who is an Alien by Extraction, to trust himself entirely in the Hands of a Kingdom, to the Crown of which he has been elected; but there are Examples of grate Safety in this, and some not very remote as

to distance of Time. But other Subjects have better Understandings than Poles, who if they must be ruined, as they call it, will be ruined their own way, and be in Reality devoured by the Tartars, which are ready at Call for such a delicate Morsel, rather than in Imagination be eat up by the Saxons. Heavens inspire them with better and more Christian Sentiments. As for the Express from the Czar to the Court of France, it points at something else than a bare Compliment, and perhaps relates to his Majesty's Journey thither, upon which we gave you our Conjectures in our last. Tho' it is not improbable, that the same Hand which has written to the King of Prussia, has convey'd the like Observations to him, which, back'd by the Remonstrances of his Imperial Majesty, and the forwardness of the Sweedish Fleet towards putting to Sea, may have its due Weight and Influence.

## I T A L Y:

'Tis written from Ragusa, Feb. 12. That the Inhabitants of that City had received Advice, that the Inhabitants ten Miles above it had observed a Sea-Monster of a prodigious Stature come on Shore three Days successively. It appeared in three different places, at two or three Leagues difference from one another, and each time it came out of the Sea, it walked along the Shore for three Hours; and  
now

now and then lift up its Hands very high, and letting them fall again, cry'd and howl'd in a most dreadful Manner, so that many of those who saw and heard it, dy'd with the Fright. The largeness of his Head was disproportionable to the Bulk of his Body, tho' that was about 15 Feet high; but in all other Parts it was proportionable enough. It came out of the Sea towards Noon, and retired again about 3 in the Afternoon. Its howling was so boisterous, that the Country People, who lived six Miles from the Sea, declare, they heard the Noise, and that the whole Country was under a general Consternation. Eight Days after this, for three Nights successively, several fiery Meteors appeared in the Sky, and there were Earthquakes in diverse parts along the Coast of Dalmatia; all which Prodigies have struck an inexpressible Terror into the People. The Savoyards are augmenting every Troop with five Horsemen, and each Company with ten Footmen. They are also establishing their Companies of Cannoniers, Bombardiers, and Miners, as they were during the War; and Orders are dispatched to the Montferrat, for laying up Magazines of Forage. The Genoese allow General Zumjungen, with his 6000 Imperialists that have taken up Quarters in the Territories of their Republick, 3000 Florins per Diem, to prevent all Plundring and other Violences.

## R E M A R K S.

As for the first of these Apparitions — *cre-*  
*dat Judeas Apella — non ego* —: Tho' our  
Countryman *Stow* speaks of the Resemblance  
of a Man, much after the same Nature, that  
was taken near *Orford* in *Suffolk*, in the Reign  
of one of our *K. Henry's*, tho' somewhat  
different from this, since he was in process of  
Time made so tractable, as to be brought to  
Church and Christen'd: Tho' he afterwards  
play'd those that did him that Christian Act  
of Humanity a Pagan Trick, by taking an Op-  
portunity of skulking into his own Element,  
the Sea again, and giving his kind Benefactors  
the Slip. As for the second, viz. Meteors in  
the Air, they are so common in, and about  
*Italy*, and so unaccountable for by Nature, that  
instead of crying out *Portents and Prodigies*,  
and making use of Quotations from *Mr. Pope's*  
*Homer* thereupon, with one of our Weekly  
News-writers, we shall have recourse to the  
renown'd *Butler*, who in his Third Canto of  
his Second Part of *Hudibras*, ridicules such  
Enthusiastical Conjectures after the following  
Manner;

It happen'd as a Boy one Night  
Did flie his Tarsel of a Kite,  
The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies,  
That like a Bird of Paradise,  
Or Herald's Martlet has no Legs,  
Nor hatches young ones, nor lays Eggs:

His

His Train was six Yards long milk white,  
At th' End of which there hung a Light,  
Enclos'd in Lanthorn made of Paper,  
That far off like a Star did appear.  
This *Sydrophel* by chance espy'd,  
And with Amazement staring wide,  
Bless Us! quoth he, what dreadful Wonder,  
Is that appears in Heaven yonder?  
A Comet and without a Beard,  
Or Star that ne'er before appear'd?  
I'm certain 'tis not in the Scrowl  
Of all those Beasts, and Fish, and Fowl,  
With which like *Indian* Plantations,  
The Learned stock the Constellations;  
Nor those that drawn for Signs have been,  
To th' Houses where the Planets Inn.  
It must be supernatural,  
Unless it be the Cannon Ball,  
That shot i' th' Air point-blank upright,  
Was born to that prodigious Height,  
That learn'd Philosophers maintain,  
It ne'er came backwards down again;  
But in the Airy Region yet  
Hangs like the Body of *Mahomet*,  
For if it be above the Shade,  
That by the Earth's round Bulk is made,  
'Tis probable it may from far,  
Appear no Bullet but a Star.

This said, he to his Engine flew,  
Plac'd near at hand in open view,  
And rais'd it till it levell'd right  
Against the Glow-Worm Tayl of Kite.  
Then peeping through (Bless us! quoth he)  
It is a Planet now I see;  
And

And if I err not by its proper  
Figure, that's like *Tobacco stopper*.  
It should be *Saturn*, yes 'tis clear,  
'Tis *Saturn* ; But what makes him there ?  
He's got between the *Dragon's Tail*,  
And farther Leg behind o'th' *Whale*,  
Pray Heaven divert the fatal Omen !  
For 'tis a Prodigy not common ;  
And can no less than the Worlds End  
Or Natures Funeral portend.  
With that, he fell again to pry,  
Through Perspective more wistfully.  
When by mischance the fatal string  
That kept the *Tow'ring Fowl* on Wing  
Breaking, down fell the Star : Well shot,  
Quoth *Whachum*, who right wisely thought  
H' had levell'd at a Star and hit it.  
*Sydrophel* more subtle witted,  
Cry'd out, what horrible and fearful  
Portent is this, to see a Star fall ;  
It threatens Nature, and the Doom  
Will not be long before it come !  
When Stars do fall, it's plain enough  
The Day of Judgment's not far off.  
As lately 'twas reveal'd to *Sedgwick*,  
And some of us find out by Magick.  
Then since the Time we have to Live  
In this World's shorten'd, let us strive  
To make our best Advantage of it,  
And pay our Losses with our Profit.

## P O R T U G A L.

*Lisbon, Jan. 21.* N. S. Most of the Discourse here turns at present upon the King's Journey, about which Men are much divided in their Opinions, some flattering themselves that it will be quite laid aside; and others positively asserting, that his Majesty will go, tho' he should not set out till the Queen is brought to Bed. On the 14th instant, the English Nation celebrated here, with great Festivity, the good Successes of their King's Arms against the Rebels; In the Evening the British Envoy gave a Ball, and the English Merchant-Ships in the River fir'd from Noon with several Salvoes of their Cannon: But there being an antiquated Order against Firing of Guns before this Town, especially after it is dark, the Marquis de Fronteyra (whose Business it is to see the King's Orders punctually executed) caused as many of the English Masters of Ships, as could be found, to be taken into Custody upon the 17th, and the Guns to be taken out of the Ships. Whereupon the English Envoy went with much Concern to complain to the Secretary of State, who immediately sent him an Excuse in Writing on the part of the King, intimating, that the Marquis had put that old Order in Execution without his Majesty's Knowledge. Moreover, the Masters of the Ships were discharged the same Evening, and the  
Guns



Guns sent on board them again the next Day. A Dutch Skipper happening to come up the River whilst they were busy in seizing the English, and saluted the Palace as usual with three Guns, he was likewise hurry'd to Prison among the rest. Some fancy, that a certain Ambassador contriv'd this Scene with the Marquis de Fronteyra, with whom he hath frequent Conferences, to revenge the Imprisonment of a certain Irishman formerly mentioned, who presumed to talk scandalously of his Majesty King George, and in favour of the PRETENDER. But be that as it will, it is very remarkable, that a Law, which had lain dormant for many Years, should be revived, and rigorously executed upon so solemn an Occasion; and this hath given Birth to variety of Reflexions.

### R E M A R K S.

About his Majesty's Journey, consult the Remarks on that Article in our last, with this additional Observation, that when the Czar of Muscovy absented himself from his Dominions by way of Improvement, he took with him the Sons of his chief Nobility, as Pledges of their Fathers Loyalty during his Continuance abroad: An Example not to be made light of by the Greatest of Kings, especially not by this Prince, many of the Chief of whose Subjects still retain their inborn Affection for a Spanish Sovereign. The Ambassador pointed  
at



at here, in the close of this Article, is most undoubtedly that of France, whose Business it is to raise Jealousies amongst other Nations. Sir Henry Wotton says, *Legatus est Peregre missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ*; an Ambassador is sent abroad to speak Falshoods for the sake of his Principal; but whether the Insinuation of a Breach of an old Custom, was intended as a Mischief to Spain or Great-Britain, the Original Author of this Paragraph would do well to determine, since if Mr. Worsley, his Majesty's Envoy, complained of that Irishman's doing Injustice to the Character of King George, the Portuguese Ministry committed him for so doing.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna, Feb. 13.* Remittances have been sent hence for the Payment of our Minister's Debts at the Ottoman Court. He stays there in fear of Confinement, and gives Notice that a War is unavoidable by the Greatness of the Turkish Armaments, who have increased their Troops on our Frontiers to the Number of 80000, that are assembled between Belgrade and Temiswær. The Tartars have indeed already made an Incurſion into Transilvania, though they have been repulsed with the Loss of many killed, and 37 taken Prisoners: But whether this has been done by Order of the Turkish Court, or in Concert with Ragotski, Esterhafi and Beresini, that are excluded out of the

the

the Amnesty given to the Hungarian Rebels, and are said to be on the Frontiers with several Thousand Men, it is not yet known, tho' Complaint has been made thereupon to the Serasquiers of Belgrade and Temiswaer. We understand that the Grand Visier has caused 8 Bassaws to be strangled, has exposed the Horse's Tail, for calling the Troops together, and that the Sultan, after having held a General Divan about the Operations of the War, is come to Adrianople Count Gallas, our Ambassador at Rome, is arrived here from thence, and keeps himself Incognito. He came hither under Pretence of making a Tour to Naples.

## R E M A R K S.

Odds are on the side of Confinement against Liberty, when a Declaration of War seems to be so near at Hand, as that between the Emperor, this Christian Minister's Master, and his Infidel Highness the Great Turk, witness the received Custom of that barbarous Court, and the late Treatment the Bailly de Memo, the Venetian Ambassador, met with there. Not that a War with Turkey could turn to the Disadvantage of the Imperialists, were that in the North concluded in such a manner, as the Princes of the Empire might Interest themselves, and be at Liberty to assist the Head of the Empire with Troops; But the Consequences of it look with a more doubtful

doubtful Aspect, now Disturbances are not only like to continue in that Part of the Empire, but in Italy, whence it is natural to imagine, from the Journey of Count Gallas, so unexpectedly from Rome to Vienna, some intricate Designs are on Foot. That Holy Pontiff seems to have all his Cares entirely bent on the Preservation of Christendom from the Insults of the Turks ; but he that would take Arms against the Emperor Joseph, may do the same against the Emperor Charles, upon Pretence of vindicating the Ecclesiastical Immunities, especially since Advices tell us, that the Matters in Difference between the King of Sicily, and the Pope, are entirely adjusted, and that the former is augmenting his Forces to the same Number as they were during the late War : So that in all likelyhood General Zumjungen's 6000 Men had very good Grounds to Quarter themselves in the Territories of Genoa.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, Feb. 29.* The Minister of England hath presented a Second Memorial to the Regent, and explain'd himself very clearly, in relation to the Intrigues charged upon France in behalf of the PRETENDER ; and he is punctually promised, that his Complaints shall be enquired into, and redress'd : But as the English begin to shew themselves not content with Words and Promises, stricter Orders must

must be made than ordinary, to give them Satisfaction. General Hamilton, who came hither lately, to sollicit Succours for the PRETENDER, is set out on his Return to Scotland ; but whether he is yet embarked, or whether he succeeded at all, we cannot say. The French King has been ill of a Vomiting and Looseness, but is perfectly recover'd, and walks daily in the Gardens of the Tuilleries. Our Frontier Towns are all crowded with Soldiers, and we talk of forming a Camp this Spring in the Plains of Lens.

‘ Several Thousands of Fire Arms have  
‘ been taken out of the Magazines of Lille  
‘ within these few Days past, and sent to Arras  
‘ in Waggon ; whence we hear, they will be  
‘ carried to the Sea Coasts and further. The  
‘ Cardinal de Noailles is out of all hopes of  
‘ Recovery, so that those who were for the  
‘ Popes Constitution against the Jansenists get  
‘ Ground daily at Court. Where the Duke  
‘ of Bourbon continues resolutely bent not to  
‘ admit the Duke of Spain, and the Count de  
‘ Tholouse, two of the late King's natural  
‘ Sons as Princes of the Blood, and is said to  
‘ have the Opinion of the Attorney General  
‘ on his side.

### R E M A R K S.

As for General Hamilton's return to Scotland, now the Rebels Minds have abated in their Heat, by a precipitate Flight in that cold

cold Climate, he'll consider of it better and take other Resolutions. And take the Word of an impartial Man for it, that tho' France makes a Shew of providing for War, that it is none of her Business while her Prince is a Minor, and subject to the Infirmities of Infancy, to break with her Neighbours, especially since a strong and indissoluble Alliance is formed between the two Maritime Powers and other States.

## DUTCH-NETHERLANDS.

Upon the great Preparations that are making at Lisle, the States-General have caused the Garrison of Tournay to be strongly reinforced. The Garrison of Wismar has made a Salley, and attacked a Village two Miles from that Town, wherein they made Prize of abundance of Cattel, and took several Prussians and others Prisoners.

*Hague, Feb. 25.* Some Letters from Hamburg having assured us, that a Barque was come near that Place with Run-away Scots; we readily concluded, that the Affairs of the Rebels in Scotland were in a sorry Condition: And our Conjecture appears to have been well grounded, since the Letters from England, on the 18th, bring the agreeable News, that King George's Troops had put the Rebels to flight, who took the Route of Dundee, leaving their Cannon and Ammunition behind them at Perth. — It was no small Addition

Addition to our Joy, to see Mynheer Grave-sand, Secretary of the Embassy State in England, arrive yesterday with the renewed Treaty of Alliance, &c. between his Britannick Majesty and the States-General of the United Netherlands. The States have presented the said Secretary with a Gold Chain worth 100 Dollars.

### R E M A R K S.

Soldiers will rather Thieve than Starve, and the Laws of Arms do not account it Felony without Benefit of Clergy, for Persons besieged to make bold with an Enemy's Beef. By the Advices from Hamburgh, some Persons may be apt to conclude, that the Pretender is got thither, in order to turn Merchant ; but we can assure them, that there is no room for such a Conjecture, that Person having lately turn'd Bankrupt in his fruitless Expedition.

### I R E L A N D.

*Dublin, Feb. 14.* Last Friday Col. Thomas Bourk was sent Prisoner to the Castle, and the Earl of Clanriccard, of 60 Years of Age, surrender'd himself yesterday at the same Place.

### S C O T L A N D.

*Edinburgh, Feb. 16.* We have an Account from Inverness, that the Marquis of Huntly, and

and the Earl of Seaforth, and the other Chiefs of the Rebels thereabouts, having dismiss'd all their Followers, were to surrender themselves to my Lord Sutherland at Inverness, as soon as he arrives there in his way to London, from his Seat at Dunrobin Castle, and to continue Prisoners there till his Majesty's further Pleasure be known. They write from Aberdeen, that besides the Two Battallions sent to Garrison Inverness, 200 Dragoons are likewise gone thither to reinforce them. The Detachments sent out after the Rebels are not yet return'd. 'Tis said that the Rebels Foot are dispersed towards the Mountains, and that the Horse who went along the Coast with design to Embark, are also retired to the Hills, because they could find no Shipping. In the mean time several of the Rebels of Note submitted daily to the Duke of Argyle, and more are expected, who have desired their Friends both here and elsewhere to use their Interest, that they may be admitted to his Majesty's Mercy. The Duke of Argyle has made the following Distribution of the Troops. Two thousand are quartered about Inverness, 2000 at Perth and Dundee, 2000 at Stirling and this City, and 2000 at Glasgow and Inverlochy, the Garrison of which last Place will be reinforced by a Battallion that is already marched for that purpose. We hear from the North, that when the Highlanders dispersed at Aberdeen, a great part of them went up along the River Dee, and intended to have plundered



plundered Sir Peter Frazier's House; upon which his Lady assembled 20 Men well arm'd, and retired into the strongest part of the House, that is built in form of a Castle, which prevented their Design.

L O N D O N, Feb. 25.

The Circuits appointed for the Lent Assizes, are as follow.

Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Justice Parker.

Mr. Justice Traey.

*Hertford*, Monday March 12, at the Town of *Hertford*.

*Essex*, Wednesday March 14, at *Chelmsford*.

*Suffex*, Monday March 19, at *East-Grinstead*.

*Surrey*, Wednesday March 21, at *Kingston upon Thames*.

*Kent*, Monday March 26, at *Rocheſter*.

Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Justice King.

Mr. Baron Bury.

*Bucks*, Tuesday March 13, at *Aylesbury*.

*Bedford*, Thursday March 15, at the Town of *Bedford*.

*Huntingdon*, Saturday March 17, at the Town of *Huntingdon*.

*Cambridge*, Monday March 19, at the Castle of *Cambridge*.

*Norfolk*, Thursday March 22, at *Thetford*.

*Suffelk*, Monday March 26, at *Bury St. Edmunds*  
Northern



Northern Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron Dodd.

Mr. Justice Dormer.

*York*, Saturday March 10, at the Castle of  
*York*.

City of *York*, the same day at the *Guildhall*  
of the City of *York*.

*Lancaster*, Friday March 23, at the Castle of  
*Lancaster*.

Midland Circuit.

Mr. Justice Powys.

Mr. Justice Eyre.

*Northampton*, Tuesday March 6, at *Northamp-*  
*ton*.

*Rutland*, Friday March 9, at *Oakham*.

*Lincoln*, Monday March 12, at the Castle of  
*Lincoln*.

City of *Lincoln*, the same Day at the City of  
*Lincoln*.

*Nottingham*, Friday March 16, at *Nottingham*.

Town of *Nottingham*, Saturday March 17, at  
the Town of *Nottingham*.

*Derby*, Tuesday March 20, at *Derby*.

*Leicester*, Friday March 23, at the Castle of  
*Leicester*.

Borough of *Leicester*, Saturday March 24, at  
the Borough of *Leicester*.

City of *Coventry*, Tuesday March 27, at the  
City of *Coventry*.

*Warwick*, the same Day at *Warwick*.

Oxford Circuit.

Mr. Justice Blencowe.

Mr. Baron Price.

*Berks, Monday March 5, at Reading.**Oxon, Wednesday March 7, at Oxon.**Gloucester, Saturday March 10, at Gloucester.**City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.**Monmouth, Thursday March 15, at Monmouth.**Hereford, Saturday March 17, at Hereford.**Salop, Thursday March 22, at Salop.**Stafford, Tuesday March 27, at Stafford.**Worcester, Saturday March 31, at Worcester.**City of Worcester, the same Day at the City of Worcester.*

Western Circuit.

Mr. Justice Pratt.

Mr. Baron Mountagu.

*Southampton, Wednesday March 7, at the Castle of Winton.**Wilts, Saturday March 10, at New-Sarum.**Dorset, Thursday March 15, at Dorchester.**Cornwal, Wednesday March 21, at Launceston.**City of Exon, Monday March 20, at the Guildhall of the City of Exon.**Deron, the same Day at the Castle of Exon.**Somerset; Monday April 2. at Chard.*

A Copy of a Circular Letter written by the Earl of Mar.

Glames, Jan. 5. 1711

I Met the King at Feterosso on Tuesday Seven night, where we stay'd till Friday; from thence we came to Briochen, then to Kinnair.

and yesterday here. The King designed to have gone to Dundee to Day; but there is such a fall of Snow, that he is forced to put it off till to Morrow, if it be practicable then, and from thence he designs to go to Scoon. There was no haste in his being there sooner, for nothing can be done this Season, else he had not staid so long by the way.

People every where as we have come along, are excessively fond to see him, and express that Duty they ought, without any Compliment to him; and to do him nothing but Justice, set aside his being a Prince, he is really the finest Gentleman I ever knew: He has a very good Presence, and resembles King Charles a great deal: His Presence though is not the best of him, he has fine Parts, and dispatches all his Business himself with the greatest Exactness.

I never saw any Body Write so finely: He is Affable to a great Degree, without losing that Majesty he ought to have, and has the sweetest Temper in the World.

In a Word, He is every way fitted to make us a happy People, were his Subjects worthy of him: To have him peaceably settled on his Throne, is what these Kingdoms do not deserve; but he deserves it so much, that I hope there is a good Fate attending him.

I am sure there is nothing wanting to make the rest of his Subjects as fond of him as we are, but their knowing him, as we have the Happiness to do; and it will be odd, if his Presence among us, after running so many Hazards

wards to compass it, do not turn the Hearts even of the Obstinate.

*It is not fit to tell all the Particulars, but I assure you, he has left nothing undone, that well could be to gain every Body, and I hope God will touch their Hearts.*

*I have reason to hope we shall very quickly see a new Face of Affairs Abroad in the King's Favour, which is all I dare commit to Paper.*

*Yours, &c.*

A Bill is depending before the Lords for securing the Honour and Estate to the second Son of the Duke of Athol, who has continued Loyal, notwithstanding the Elder has forfeited by being in Rebellion, in regard of his and his Father's Loyalty, whose Adherence to his Majesty's Interest has contributed very much towards defeating the Designs of the Rebels.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle is expected in Town this Week.

On Saturday last the Countess of Berkeley was brought to bed of a Son:

Thomas Byerly, Esq; is continued Collector of the Customs and Revenues in New-York.

On Sunday last the Countess of Derwent-water deliver'd a Petition to his Majesty at St. James's.

Letters come in by the French Mail, say, That the French King is indispos'd; and that they had receiv'd Advice at Paris of the PRETENDER's being Landed at Graveling from Scotland, but make no mention to what Place he is retired.

Since

Since our last both Houses of Parliament have presented very Loyal Addresses to his Majesty, in return to his most Gracious Speech, made them on *Fryday* the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant, wherein he acquainted them with the Flight of the *PRETENDER*, &c. But it being a Breach upon the Orders of that August Body to Print either, we shall insert what the King said by way of Reply to each of them.

### His Majesty's Answer to the Lords Address.

*My Lords,*

**I** Thank you heartily for this Dutiful and Loyal Address: I will immediately Order the most Pressing Instances to be made to all Princes and States in Amity with Me, in relation to the *PRETENDER*; And I shall in every Thing always Consult the Security and Happiness of My People.

### To the Address of the Commons.

*Gentlemen,*

**I** Thank you for your Address; I will endeavour by all proper Means to prevent the *PRETENDER*'s being suffer'd to give perpetual Jealousies by continuing in our Neighbourhood, and will, if it be necessary, lose no Time in making such an Augmentation of Forces, as may by God's Blessing secure the Nation from any Foreign or Intestine Attempt whatever.

A Petition having been presented on the part of the Condemned Lords to the Peers and Commons Assembled in Parliament, humbly desiring that August Body to intercede with his Majesty for Mercy : Both Houses after reading it took it into Consideration. But a Question being put in the House of Commons to adjourn, it was carried in the Affirmative, by 7 Voices, viz. Yea 162, Noes 155. Tho' the Lords carried it by a Majority to Address the King in their Behalf ; which being done by the Lords of the White Staves, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer :

*My Lords,*

**I** *Will do upon this, and all other Occasions, what is most for the Honour of my Government, and the Safety of my Kingdoms.*

Accordingly in pursuance of this Request, a Supersedeas passed the Great Seal, and was signed by his Majesty for respiting the Execution of four of them. James Earl of Derwentwater, and William Viscount Kenmure were executed yesterday, by severing their Heads from their Bodies, according to his Majesty's Writ-directed to the Sheriffs. The latter had two Church of English Divines who assisted him in his Passage to Eternity, tho' the first dy'd a Roman Catholick, and pray'd after his own way. They were both  
put

put into Velvet Coffins, and carried to two several Places.

'Tis said the Lady Derwentwater was yesterday Morning brought to Bed of a dead Child.

The Viscount Kenmure made a long Speech, but the Earl of Derwentwater a very short one. *p. 50*

'Tis reported that Mr. King the Undertaker is to have the Care of the Interment of the Earl.

On Thursday there was a Vestry at St. Martin's Church, in relation to the Election of Mr. Trap as Lecturer of that Parish, and for proceeding to a new Choice: There was great Appearance of a Majority for Dr. Wilcox, one of his Majesty's Chaplains; but the Reverend Dr. of that Church strenuously opposed vacating the former Election, and letting it be put to a Vote; so that this Matter remains to be decided, with the Justice of that Vestry who made the said Election, which is now depending before a Committee of Parliament.

On Wednesday last the Prince of Anhalt Bernberg went to view the Charter-house, and was entertained by the Master there.

Last Week dy'd the Bishop of Norwich's Lady.

They write from Scotland, That the Episcopalians Ministers of Aberdeen, who Address'd the PRETENDER, and some of the Jacobite Magistrates, went off with the Rebels



at that Place, on the approach of his Majesty's Troops.

We hear that betwixt 9 and 10 on Thursday Night, the Lord Nithsdale made his Escape out of the Tower in Womans Cloaths, on which the Warders were secured, and the Gate shut that none could pass in or out.

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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

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SATURDAY, *March 3. 17<sup>15</sup>.*

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P O L A N D.

*Lemburgh, Feb. 7.*

SOME Days ago, the Secretary of the Crown attack'd the Duke of Saxe-Weyßenfelts, with fourteen Companies of his own Men, and three hundred mounted Poles; and was repuls'd with Loss: But being afterwards join'd by Gniewski, with his forty Companies, and three hundred Horse, he renew'd the Fight, and was too hard for that Saxon General. The Troops of the said Electorate are assembling

at Człostoth not far from hence, with design to march towards Brody, and attack the Confederated Poles with their whole Force. The Bassaw of Choczin is gone to command in Bender, the Bassaw of which Place, and twelve others, have been strangled. The Hospodar of Moldavia hath either had the same Fate, or is at least carry'd Prisoner to Constantinople; unless it be true what some report, that he is fled to Hungary.

*Cracow, Feb. 9.* Yesterday Count Fleming, General Goltzen, and the Palatine of Culm, set out hence for Warsaw. Colonel Grudzinski, and Ribinski Marechal of this Palatinate, are got into the Highlands, where they press the Gentrey and Commonalty to rise, and fall upon the Saxons, where-ever they meet them performing their Military Execution; the said Grudzinski having himself surprized a Saxon Cornet at Wensnic upon the 5th instant, and carry'd off both him and his Detachment.

*Warsaw, Feb. 14.* Four Regiments of Saxon Horse are canton'd in the Villages round this City, for the Security of his Majesty's Person; and General Milkan is appointed our Governor. The Saxon Troops are likewise expected here from Great Poland; the Hostilities betwixt them and the Confederates being renewed, upon the Saxons raising their Contributions by Force, which hath already occasioned many a bloody Action. They write from Lithuania, that the Nobility of  
some

Some Parts of that Duchy are mounted, in order to assist the Confederates, by whom General Ribinski is closely beset in Petrikow. As for Count Flemming, he arrived here yesterday in a Polish Habit, from Cracow ; having been obliged to ride a great way about, for fear of falling into the Confederates Hands. That General presses the Court to accommodate Matters with the said Confederates, and thereby prevent their Receiving of Succors from the Turks.

*Thorn, Feb. 17.* Twelve thousand Muscovites are again arrived in Courland, in their way, as we hear, to Poland. The Chiefs of the Dutcheys of Lithuania have appointed a Meeting, and sent a Deputy to the Marechal of the Confederacy of Poland.

### R E M A R K S.

Severities are so pleasant to haughty Tempers, they cannot even for Interest sake forego them. Count Flemming, after all his Triumphs, is at last come round about Incognito, to press the Court to accommodate Matters with the Confederates, before they unite with the Turks. We are of Opinion, that it is now too late to set about that Accommodation ; that the Turks and Poles are cemented, and that they will join not only to drive the Saxons and Muscovites out of Poland, but to invade both these People, and retaliate.

retaliate the Ravages they have both made in Poland.

Blood will have Blood ; Mischief will have Mischief ; and the Barbarous and Cruel sooner or later perish. Heaven, when it has scourged a sinful People, is wont at last to burn the Rods.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Ratisbon, Feb. 20.* On Monday last the Minister of Cologne presented a Memorial to the Dyet, praying they would send a Resolution to the Emperor, that he would be pleased, by vertue of his Interest with the States-General, to procure the Evacuation of Liege and Auy by their Troops, the Demolition of Fort St. Peter, &c. pursuant to the Treaty of Baden, which alone was agreed to by the Emperor and Empire, and without regard to that of Utrecht, which was made separately between France and the States. At the same time, the forementioned Minister delivered in a Printed Relation of what passed at Bon, to vindicate the Conduct of his Master, with respect to his turning out the Dutch Garrison there.

*Hamburgh, Feb. 21.* They write from Schonen, that the Swedes pretend they will put to Sea wile five and twenty Men of War, and execute some Enterprize, as soon as the Ice is cleared away.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 28th ult. say, that Bills of Exchange are remitted there from Paris, to the amount of 60000 Crowns for the use of the King of Sweden.

## R E M A R K S.

As the Differences betwixt Cologn and the Dutch are referred to the Emperor and Empire, there seems no great room to doubt but they will be decided not unfavourably to the Elector; and it stands the Dutch upon to drop a little their lofty Resentments against that Elector, if they will cast a careful Eye towards the Plains of Lens.

If the Turks join the confederated Poles, they'll find Work enough for the Northern Allies, and the Swede may employ his Fleet and Army with some prospect of Success where he pleases: In the mean time it is not to be supposed, that the French will lye idle. The Prospect of Affairs looks gloomy. It were much to be wished, that Britons could be brought to love one another; but a sanguinary Initiation is a very ill way of making Friendship. Is there not one Generous Soul that will start up, and plead for Love from Britons to Britons.

If the last Paragraph be true, the King of Sweden has already found Means, by sending his Forces far abroad, to repair his Damages sustained nearer home; be that as it will, the 60000 Crowns show that there is a perfect

fect Understanding betwixt France and Sweden. A very little time will discover to us what the King of Sweden intends to do with his Fleet and his Army. See more in the Remarks on Scotland.

## S W I T S E R L A N D.

*Schafshuyzen, Feb. 23.* The Regency of Basil seem to design to send a Secretary with the Deputation, which is to go from the Protestant Cantons to the French Court, to desire the restoring of a Free Trade, according to the Regent's Promise. We have since receiv'd Advice, that Monsieur d'Averey, the French Minister, is dayly expected at Solothorn; and it is believed, that our sending will be put off till after his Arrival, upon hopes that he may bring something to the satisfaction of the Protestant Cantons, and to easing of that Basil; but we are since informed, that the French have again, not only restrained the Exportation of Corn to 170 Sacks a Week, but have also laid an Imposition of 45 Crutzers upon each Sack. The Roman Catholick Cantons flatter themselves, that their Affairs will go on prosperously. P. S. Here is a Report, That the Regency of Bern have altered their mind, in relation to their sending to France, designing, instead of the Deputation, to send only a Letter containing their Grievances; but this requires a Confirmation.

## R E M A R K S.

Religion seems to Hag-ride the World ; even the honest dull Switzers are inflamed to do the Devil's Drudgery, and jarr among themselves, Brother against Brother, with a Cole pretended from the Altar of the true God : Who look most like Christians, Turks united in the Service of God their way, or Christians ravenously thirsting after one another's Blood ? Suppose a Protestant and a Papist Switzer kill each other for Religion's-sake, which of them would go to Heaven ? Does either of them carry along with them the Characterestick of a Christian, which is Love to one another ? And which could the Turks see among Christians, they would not dare to invade them ; but it is a certain Sign that there is none of the Spirit of Christianity, where People are for cutting Throats about it. A true Christian hears with Horror the Word *Religion* mentioned as a Motive to Injustice and Bloodshed.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, Feb 24* The generality of People here shew their Concern for the Sleazy Condition to which they find the Pretender's Affairs in Scotland reduced : But, according to outward Appearance, the Court received the News thereof with the least Indifference. As that  
Person



Person will be necessitated to return to Bar-le-Duc, the Place of his former Residence; 'tis said, he is hourly expected to land upon the Coast of Picardy, in his way thither, without calling here or at St. Germain's; where tho' we read Despair in the Countenances of his Friends, yet we know, that those who wish well to his present Britannick Majesty are not altogether free from the Apprehension that things will not rest so. Several Expresses arriv'd yesterday concerning these Matters; but the Post being ready to set out, we cannot pretend to give any Account of what the Council hath done, which was summon'd thereupon. By a Ship arriv'd at Marseilles from Gallipoli, we hear, that the Turks design to make their grand Effort by Sea next Campaign, and, by landing 60000 Men in Italy, to attack the Pope and the Venetians in the Heart of their own Country. Those who on the one hand are well acquainted with the Sea and the Coasts of the Ecclesiastical Territories, and consider, on the other, the weak Defence which the Holy Father's Troops will in all probability make, and the exorbitant Power of the Infidels, are therefore in good earnest afraid of a cruel Invasion on that side; And the Council of the Navy having, at the Instance of the Pope's Nuncio and Venetian Ambassador, weigh'd all things together, it hath been resolv'd to furnish some Ships for the Defence of Christendom, tho' with no other Colours than those of Malta,

or

or of volunteers, as it fitted out by private Persons for the Honour of the Christian Name. Mynheer Bentenrieder, the Emperor's Minister, is dangerously ill.

*Paris, March 4.* By a Ship returned from the Levant, we learn, that the Turkish Fleet is to consist next Year of four hundred Sail, and their Land-Forces of four hundred and fifty thousand Men.

The King was highly delighted, the other Day, in the Gallery of the Louvre, with viewing the Plans of the Fortifications of his Places; and last Sunday being the finest Day we have had this Year, his Majesty shew'd himself a good while in the Balcony, to the Crowd of People in the Tuilleries.

### R E M A R K S.

As to the PRETENDER's Affairs, we will deliver our Sentiments upon them in our following Remarks from Holland; and indeed those that wish well to his present Britannick Majesty, cannot wisely be altogether free from the Apprehension that things will not rest so. The French know very well how other Courts are disposed towards them; and one therefore should expect that they should be disposed to secure themselves, which they did not use to be backward in doing, tho' to the Cost and Danger of others; otherwise they may come to find the Words of their great Cardinal *Richlieu* verified with a Vengeance

geance upon themselves, to wit, *That Imprudent and Unfortunate are but two Words for one and the same Thing.*

We are surprized to find, that the French will lend any Assistance against the Turks since if the Turks make Peace, the Scheme of the French are broken to pieces, and the new threaten'd Frog may in his Turn make the Cock tremble: But if the Turk falls upon Christendom with all the Forces that he menaces, France will have a lucky Opportunity of securing herself from future Dangers. But as Heaven can infatuate whom it has mind to destroy, that Opportunity let it may never come again, and some Powers may in their Turn have an Opportunity of revenging in the Heart of France the late long Wars; and the French must be blinded by Heaven, and therefore doom'd to Destruction if they don't plainly foresee that there is no other way but putting it out of their Power to put it out of their Inclinations so to do.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, March 3* 'Tis confidently reported that the Czar of Muscovy is to come hither in the Month of May, but we do not hear that Prince Kurakin has received any advice of it. The Conferences with the Palatine Ministers about the Dutchy of Limburgh are concluded, but nothing will be concluded till the return of the Courier dispatched to Vienna.

Anna by the Baron de Heems, with an account of the Expedients proposed in the last Conferences, which 'tis said are likely to be accepted. The Turkish Aga who has been here for some time, made yesterday a Visit to the Imperial Minister, The Sieur Palmquist, who has resided here for some Years as Minister of Sweden, being now at Stockholm, and the King his Master having given him an Employment there, he has written a Letter to the States, and taken his Leave by way of Memorial, which was presented yesterday.

They write from Colen, that they had certain Advice that the King of S — n has privately bought with French Money, Ships and Stores of War for the Pretender; that he has under-hand raised Troops, provided them with Arms, and designed them for Scotland, and that the King of Great-Britain having Notice thereof, had writ a Letter to the Duke Regent, acquainting him, that he had certain Advice of those under-hand Proceedings, and that great Sums of Money, in Bills of Exchange, were sent to his S — — dish Majesty, on Account of assisting the Pretender in Scotland. There has been a Report for some Days, that the French intend, as soon as the Season permits, to form a Camp of 40000 Men on the Plains of Lens, the Truth of which Time must discover.

REMARKS.

## REMARKS.

'Tis likely the Turk will find the Czar much Imploy at home, that he'll scarce trav abroad so far as Holland.

It seems to be the Interest of the Dutch to terminate as soon as possible all Differences whatsoever, that they may have with the neighbouring States, because the Plain Lens may be covered with French Troops for more Ends than one. The Visit paid by the Imperial Minister to the Turkish Aga looks with a good Aspect, if the Emperor can be perswade the Turk to keep Peace with him. Every Body knows that there has been a League in Agitation betwixt the Empire and two great Potentates, which in time may fall heavy upon France, especially if they can find Means to corrupt any part of the French Allegiance ; otherwise, if the Turk falls upon the Emperor with all the formidable Power that he threatens, it will be easy for the French to secure themselves from any future Harm by striking the first Blow.

The other Article that plainly intimates Sweden, shows, that other People, besides the Dutch, ought to be upon their Guard : For supposing that Article true, the PRETENDER's Flight is no way to be wonder'd at, but his Return to be dreaded. His Adherents are yet in a Body, untouched and determined ; and should it be our Misfortune, to have

ve them join'd by regular Swedes, it would  
 ft more Blood to reduce them, than we can  
 nveniently spare ; so that upon an impartial  
 rvey upon the present Posture of Affairs in  
 ristendom, the Triumphs of some People  
 em down-right Madness, and their Insolence  
 their Security, the fore-runner of their  
 uin. This is address'd as a charitable warn-  
 g to some Foreigners.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburgh, Feb. 23.* The Ship which carried  
 e Earl of Panmure and Sir Donald Mack-  
 onald from Arbroth into France, is returned  
 ck to Montross (after having been out only  
 ne Days) but as she was putting in, finding  
 at the King's Troops were there, she there-  
 on tack'd about to the North, since which  
 e have not heard of her ; but the Rebels  
 ve out, that she has landed some Persons  
 me where or other, and that they are gone  
 the Highlands with Letters from the PRE-  
 ENDER (whom she left safe landed in  
 rance) to his Generals, Earl Marshal and  
 Gordon.

From the Scotch Courant, dated *Feb. 20.*

*Edinburgh, Feb. 20.* For the better prevent-  
 g the Rebels joyning, and the more conve-  
 nient Way of Quartering the Troops the rest  
 f the Winter-Season, the Troops are to be  
 disposed of as follow's.

At Fort-William,  
Lord Viscount Irvin's Regiment of Foot.

At Dunberton,  
Colonel Egerton's Regiment of Foot.

At Glasgow,  
Brigadier Morison's Regiment of Foot. One  
Squadron of Lord Portmore's Dragoons.

At Stirling.  
Colonel Montague's Regiment of Foot. One  
Squadron of Lord Portmore's Dragoons.

At Perth, Brigadier Chambrie.  
Major General Wightman's Regiment of  
Foot. Chambrie and Sturler's Regiment of  
Foot.

At Dunkeld,  
Clayton's Regiment of Foot. Palland's Re-  
giment of Foot.

At Aberdeen, Major General Montere, Briga-  
dier Dobadie,

Lieutenant General Will's, Lord Shannon's  
Rantzau and Zoutland's Regiments of Foot  
Earl of Stair's Dragoons.

At Inverness,  
Lord Orrery's, Brigadier Grants, Nelderer  
and Smith's Regiments of Foot.

At Elgin,  
Lieutenant General Carpenter's Dragoons.

At Dundee,  
Brigadier Cronstrom, Slippenbach's and Cron-  
strom's Regiments of Foot.

At Aibroth,  
Colonel Newton's Regiment of Dragoons.



At Montrose,  
Lieutenant General Vander Beck, May's two  
Regiments of Foot.

At Brichen and Montrose,  
Major General Evans's Regiment of Dragoons.

At Edinburgh,  
Colonel Stanhope's Regiments of Dragoons.

In Fife,  
Colonel Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons.

In all British Squadrons 14. British Battal-  
ions 10. Dutch Battallions 11.

### R E M A R K S.

According to the Account above, reckoning  
20 to a Squadron, we have in Scotland 1680  
Horse, and allowing 500 to a Battallion, we  
have there 10500 Foot; few enough in all  
Conscience, should the Swede take such a  
Break as is insinuated in the Flying Post of  
Tuesday last. Sometimes a Fool stumbles up-  
on Truths, and so may Sir *Martin Marall*:  
Tis pity so many Men are render'd desperate,  
utterly despairing of Mercy. Should these be  
joined by Swedes, it is a Query how our  
Groat-a-day Men may stand before them.

L O N D O N, *March 3.*

An Express which left Madrid the 19th of  
February, N. S. has brought his Catholick  
Majesty's Ratification of the new Treaty  
of Commerce between Great-Britain and  
Spain,

Spain, concluded the 14th of December last which is as follows :

**W**Hereas since the Treaties of Peace and Commerce lately concluded at Utrecht the 13th of July, and the 9th of December 1713. between his Catholick Majesty, and he late Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, of Glorious Memory, there remained still some Differences about Trade, and the Course thereof, and his Catholick Majesty and the King of Great-Britain being inclined to maintain and cultivate a firm and inviolable Peace and Friendship ; in order to attain this good End they have by their two Ministers underwritten, mutually and duly qualified, caused the following Articles to be concluded and signed

I. The British Subjects shall not be obliged to pay higher on other Duties for Goods coming in or going out of the several Ports of his Catholick Majesty, than those the paid for the same Goods in King Charles II's Time, settled by Cedula's and Ordinances of the said King, or his Predecessors: And altho' the Gratia's, commonly called *pie de fardo*, be not grounded on any Royal Ordinance, nevertheless his Catholick Majesty Declares, Wills and Ordains, That it be observed now and hereafter as an inviolable Law which Duties shall be exacted and raised now and for the future with the same Advantage and Favours to the said Subjects.

II. His Majesty confirms the Treaty made by the British Subjects with the Magistrates of St. Ander, in the Year 1700.

III. His Catholick Majesty permits the said Subjects to gather Salt in the Island of Tortugas, they having enjoyed this Liberty in King Charles the 11's Time, without any Interruption.

IV. The said Subjects shall pay no where any higher or other Duties, than those paid by the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty in the same Place.

V. The said Subjects shall enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last War, by virtue of the Royal Cedges or Ordinances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce made at Madrid in 1667. which is fully confirmed hereby; and the said Subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as the most favoured Nation, and consequently all Nations shall pay the same Duties on Wooll and other Merchandizes coming in, and going out of these Kingdoms by Land, which the said Subjects pay for the same Merchandizes coming in and going out by Sea, and all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities that shall be granted or allowed to any Nation whatsoever, shall likewise be granted and allowed to the said Subjects: The same shall be granted, observed and permitted

D

to

to the Subjects of Spain, in the Kingdom of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain.

VI. And as Innovations may have been made in Trade, his Catholick Majesty promises on his Side, to use his utmost Endeavours to abolish them, and for the future to cause them to be avoided: In like manner the King of Great-Britain promises to use all possible Endeavours to abolish all Innovations on his Side, and for the future to cause them by all Means to be avoided.

VII. The Treaty of Commerce made at Utrecht the 9th of December 1713. shall continue in force, except the Articles that shall be found contrary to what is this Day concluded and signed, which shall be abolished, and of no force, and especially the three Articles commonly called Explanatory; And these Presents shall be approved, ratify'd and exchanged on each side within the space of six Weeks or sooner, if possible. In witness whereof and by Virtue of our full Powers, We have signed these Presents at Madrid the 14th of December in the Year 1715.

M. de Bedmar,  
L. S.

George Bubb,  
L. S.

On Saturday last Sir William Carew, Sir Copleston-Warwick Bamfylde, and Sir John Bland, Barts. were admitted to Bail.

On Tuesday last, the Right Honourable the Earl of Arran (Brother of the late Duke of Ormond, and Chancellor of the University

(Oxford) was chosen, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Lord High-Steward of that City.

The same Evening the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham resign'd his Office of President of the Council.

About the same time the Lord Finch resign'd his Place as one of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury.

On Wednesday Morning the Right Honourable the Earl of Aylesford resign'd his Office Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

About the same time the Lord Guernsey resign'd his Place of Master of the Jewel Office.

*remember We used to say at Cards, it is a day when such Stars fall.*

Three of his Majesty's Men of War will suddenly sail for the Streights.

The Earl of Carnwath, and the Lords Aldrington and Nairn, are respited till Wednesday next.

— Delaval, Esq; is elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Northumberland, in the room of Thomas Foster, Esq; who is called the House.

On Thursday the House of Commons met according to their last Adjournment.

We have Letters from Antego, that some English Privateers who went out of Dunkirk in 6 large Ships of War and 4 Frigates under French Colours, had found means to go to America, and seize the Island St.

Thomas and the Citadel Christians. For which belonged to the King of Denmark. At the same time that this News was spread la Saturday, a certain Treaty appeared, which 'tis said M. de Croissy concluded with the King of Sweden the 15th of December Straelsund, and the Regent ratified the 16 of January; the Substance whereof is, That whereas the King of Denmark had sold to the King of England the Dutchies of Bremen and Fehrden, the King of Sweden sells also the King of France the Island of St. Thomas in America, and Frederiesburg in Guinea, for 1200000 Livres; engaging never to make Peace till that Island and Fort be given up to the most Christian King by Denmark, and that France will therefore furnish the King of Sweden with eight Men of War to reinforce his Fleet.

Letters from France advise, that Levies are making of Dragoons and other Troops but we cannot learn for what Service they design'd.

The Regent has been let Blood, to prevent the bad Consequences of a Blow, his Royal Highness gave himself above the Eye with a Racket, as he was playing at Tennis.

They write from Genoa, the 17th past, that the Senate sat almost every Day to find Means for giving Satisfaction to the Emperor whose Troops liv'd at Discretion in the Territories, and were advancing to Genoa itself.

They have reinforced the Garrisons of Fi-  
nal and Savona, on Advice, that some Piemon-  
oise Troops were marching that way.

On Monday last one Mr. Rigburg, an emi-  
nent Chyrurgeon, who suffered considerably  
by the last Fire that happened in Thames-  
street, for Words he uttered, was sent to  
Newgate, when his Reason being drowned in  
Liquor, his Words could have no more mean-  
ing than if pronounced by a Parrot. If St.  
James's Post, according to the natural Inhu-  
manity of the Party, triumphs in the poor  
Gentleman's Misfortunes, and will not have  
him be excused upon the score of his being  
Delirious, because forsooth, according to him,  
the whole Party are so, take Care how they  
come to themselves, for they are at least Five  
to One, and it is no great Prudence to exas-  
perate a vast Majority: This Discourse is  
addressed to the Author of that Paper: We  
think a Mad-man deserves Compassion, and  
tho' there may be a Pleasure in being Mad, as  
Mr. Dryden says, yet I should not so much  
envy that Pleasure, as to send a Man to New-  
gate for enjoying it.

Two Upstarts, that in the time of the  
Rump Parliament were made Commissioners  
to examine the malignant Church of England  
Ministers, had one brought before them who  
was a very black Man; and having been sur-  
prized and hurried before these scandalous  
Magistrates in all the forlornness of Dress and  
Figure, which he had admitted the better to



lye concealed, the first Question that one the Rumpers asked him, was, *Friend, are you a Tinker?* Yes I am, replies the Parson and being told you have a brazen Face, if you please to hear me, I'll endeavour to mend it for you. The other, who was a Wretch as crook in Body as in Mind, took Fire immediately this Repartee, and blazing at the spiteful Eye of him, *How dare you,* says he, *answer this sort to a Magistrate?* You have a mind to shew your Impertinence, but you shall be rewarded for it, with a Habitation in the lost Pile of Newgate. I thank God, replies the Divine smartly, I can walk upright there, and that is more than you can do when you come thither. The first, who it seems was a good natured Villain, laugh'd aloud when he heard his Partner jerk'd, and cry'd, *Come, Fair Brother, never let us make a Man sorry, this has made us merry: This Man has too much Wit to have any considerable stock of Malice,* cool'd the Rage of his Brother Æsop, and instead of sending him to Newgate, detain him at Dinner, and had the Pleasure of his Conversation more than once. Certainly the World must agree, that this Rump Magistrate was in the right on it, since it is much wiser to enjoy Pleasure our selves, than to give Pain to another.

Hugh Peters Preaching on that Text *Matth. 8.* concerning the Devils entring into the Herd of Swine; he used these words *Beloved, my Text divides itself into three parts*

parts, and those three parts fitly correspond with three old English Proverbs; First, *The Devils besought him, saying, if thou cast us out, suffer us to go into the herd of Swine;* By which condescension to go from Men to Beasts, he verifies that Proverb, *The Devil will play at small games, rather than stand out.* Secondly, *And when they were gone out, they entered into the herd of Swine:* Which makes good that other English Proverb, *They must needs go that the Devil drives.* Thirdly, *And behold the whole herd of Swine ran violently down a steep place into the Sea, and perished in the Water:* Which is very suitable to our third Proverb, *That the Devil brought his Hogs to a fair Market.* Now we have it from an Old Welsh Genealogist, who has given the following Account of the Pedigree of the Swine that were by Devils possessed as aforesaid. They swam, it seems, by Divine Permission, a great way North, and at last working up with their Snouts a Rampart against the Sea, were transformed into the Shapes of Men; and not knowing what to do with their Fore-legs, when they came to walk upon two, were appointed by a neighbouring noble Nation, to put their Fore-legs into their Pockets. *Probatum est in Wapping.*

The Speech of the Earl of DERWENT-  
WATER, who was Beheaded on Tower  
Hill the 14<sup>th</sup> of February.

**B**EING in a few Minutes to appear before  
the Tribunal of God, where, tho' most un-  
worthy, I hope to find Mercy, which I have not  
found from Men in Power, I have endeavour'd  
to make my Peace with his Divine Majesty, and  
most humbly begging Pardon for all the Sins  
of my Life, and I doubt not a merciful Forgiv-  
ness, through the Merits of the Passion and Death  
of my Saviour Jesus Christ, for which end  
earnestly desire the Prayers of all good Christians

After this I am to ask Pardon of those who  
I might have scandalized by pleading Guilty at  
my Tryal. Such as were permitted to come  
near me, told me, that having been undeniably  
in Arms, pleading Guilty was but the Consequence  
of having submitted to Mercy: And many Ar-  
guments were used, to prove there was nothing  
of moment in so doing: Amongst others, the  
universal Practice of signing Leases, where  
the Preambles run in the Name of the Person in  
Possession.

But I am sensible, that in this, I have made  
bold with my Loyalty, having never any other but  
King James the Third for my Rightsul and Law-  
ful Sovereign; him I had an inclination to serve  
from my Infancy, and was moved thereto by  
natural Love I had to his Person, knowing him  
to be capable of making his People happy

And

And tho' he had been of a different Religion from mine, I should have done for him all that lay in my Power, as my Ancestors have done for his Predecessors, being thereto bound by the Laws of God and Man.

Wherefore if in this Affair I have acted rashly, I ought not to affect the Innocent; I intended to wrong no Body, but to serve my King and Country; and that without Self-Interest, hoping by the Example I gave, to have induced others to their Duty: And God who sees the Secrets of my Heart, knows I speak Truth. Some Means have been proposed to me for saving my Life, which I looked upon as inconsistent with Honour and Conscience; and therefore I rejected them; or with God's Assistance I shall prefer any Death, to the doing a base, unworthy Action. I only wish now, that the laying down my Life might contribute to the Service of my King and Country, and the Re-establishment of the Ancient and fundamental Constitution of these Kingdoms, without which no lasting Peace, or true Happiness can attend them; then I should indeed part with my Life even with Pleasure: As it is, I can only pray that these Blessings may be bestowed upon my dear Country; and since I cannot do no more, I beseech God to accept of my Life as a small Sacrifice towards it.

I die a Roman Catholick; I am in perfect Charity with all the World, I thank God for it, even with those of the present Government, who are most instrumental in my Death. I freely forgive such as ungenerously reported false Things

of me; and I hope to be forgiven the Trespass  
of my Youth by the Father of infinite Mercy, in  
whose Hands I commend my Soul,

*J. Derwentwater*

*P. S. If that Prince who now governs ha  
given me my Life, I should have thought n  
self obliged never more to have taken up Arms  
against him.*

We are very credibly informed, that h  
Grace the Duke of Richmond, Uncle to th  
late Earl of Derwentwater, was to pay hi  
a Visit in the Tower after Midnight, th  
Morning he was beheaded, and gave him A  
surances of a Reprieve, which were, it seem  
repeated to him till Nine of the Clock in th  
Morning. As a finer Personage, a Soul mo  
beautiful, and a Capacity and Conversati  
more Heavenly is not to be found upon th  
Face of the Earth, his untimely Fall, in th  
bloom of his Years, and in all the attracti  
Glories of his Youth, of a Family so Nob  
the Blood-Royal of Britain in his Veins, a  
Great Grandson of the Royal Martyr, will  
through all Generations regretted.

We hear my Lord Kenmure left behi  
him a Letter much to the Tenour of my Lo  
Derwentwater's; they were all, it seem  
perswaded to plead Guilty, upon Assuran  
that they should all thereby save their Live  
they pleaded to that end, that they were hi  
ted into that desperate Resolution, by bel  
soug

ought after to be imprisoned, which laid their Lives and Fortunes at the Mercy of every Oates and Fuller, and that they were promised Mercy at their surrender.

To contribute as much as in us lyes, towards the utter Extirpation of an impious and unnatural Rebellion, we think it very proper to insert the following *Morning Thoughts* upon the last 30th of *January*, viz.

Taking it for a certain Truth, that God governs the World, it is evident that Kings govern it under him, and are therefore his Vicegerents. To rise against them, is to rise against no less than God himself, by and under whom Kings reign, who is the God of Order and Government, as well in Things Moral as Natural, and discovers himself to us by the wonderful Order of his Works.

Englishmen can have no pretence whatsoever to rise up against their *lawful King*, because *The King of England can do no Wrong*.

To make the Preservation of Religion a Pretence to Rebellion, is impiously aggravating that dreadful Sin by another, with the highest Affront to God, as if he wanted our Acts of Impiety to preserve his Holy Religion. So far from that, Jesus Christ and his Apostles denounce Eternal Damnation to those that dare resist even the worst of Kings. Nero reigned when St. *Paul* denounc'd it.

What then can a People, who have gloried in the Eyes of the whole World for having so affronted God; what, I say, can they expect, but

but that God will dreadfully justify himself upon them before the whole World.

Our Duty to our King is palpable ; no Man can be at a loss about it, but he that is wholly Senseless.

The Crown of *England* is Hereditary, because the King of England *never dies*.

That Englishman therefore, who upon a Pretence whatsoever, dies in actual Rebellion against his King, plunges into tremendous Eternity with as strong a Title to Damnation as the Devils can with him to bring along with him.

To argue Rebellion lawful, because some of our Fore-fathers have rebelled successfully will as well justify Sacrilege, Rapine, Murder, Adultery, and all Sins whatsoever, which have all been committed, and often with Success in this World. *The Fathers have eaten the Grapes, and the Childrens Teeth are set on edge.*

Next to our Duty to God, is that to our King and Country ; and *No Man can find greater Friendship, saith our blessed Saviour than that he lay down his Life for his Friend.* Therefore to die for ones King and Country is the highest Act of Charity, next to that dying for God ; and accompanied with Faith, Hope and Charity, through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST, gives a Man a very comfortable Title to an ever-blessed Eternity.

*Lord, let me die the Death of the Righteous and let my last End be like his.*



Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 4.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

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SATURDAY, *March* 10. 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.

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P O L A N D. :

*Warsaw, Feb. 15.*

COUNT Fleming had last Night a long Conference with King Augustus, wherein he gave him a full Account of the Motions of the Saxon Troops under his Command from the beginning of their March till the 18th past, when a Treaty was concluded at Rava with the Confederates. That General gave his Majesty likewise an Account of the Disposition of his Forces to prevent the ill Designs of  
the

the Confederates, who, since the breaking of the Treaty aforesaid, have made several Attempts to surprize the Saxons and such Polish Forces as are in the Interest of their Sovereign. Letters from Zamosc of the 7th Instant say, that the Confederates having been inform'd of the departure of Count Fleming, have attacked the Saxons in several Posts, and that the Lithuanians had a Bloody Skirmish with a Detachment commanded by Count Maurice of Saxony, in which the latter lost about 200 Men, and received a Wound in one of his Legs. The Saxon Regiment of the Prince of Saxe-Weysenfeldt was attacked by 20 Companies of the Malecontents, and were obliged to yield to the Number of the Enemies, and retire from their Post, after having made a noble Resistance, in which a great number of Poles were kill'd. General Ribinski, who continues faithful to his Majesty, notwithstanding the Report we had some time ago to the contrary, is so closely blocked up in Peterkow, that he will be obliged to surrender unless he is speedily relieved. There is advice on the other hand that a Part of the Lithuanian Nobility, who had hitherto refused to join the Confederates, upon the Promises that were given them, that the Saxon Troops should be forthwith dismissed, and a General Dyet called, have resolved to take up Arms and join the Malecontents. The King has held several Councils with his Generals and Ministers on the present situation of  
of

f the Affairs of this Country, but 'tis not yet known what Resolutions have been taken herein. Mean time many are of Opinion that all possible means will be used to renew the Conferences with the Confederates to put an end to these Troubles by way of Accommodation, it being scarce possible to reduce them by force of Arms; the Generals having represented, that the Saxon Troops are already very much diminished by the Fatigues of the long Marches they have made in this hard Season of the Year, and in danger of being entirely ruined.

## R E M A R K S,

At last Fortune favours the Bold, and the Poles reap the just Reward of their courageous Vindication of their Liberties. It has cost the Life of many a brave Polander before it came to this; but they were well bestow'd; *Dulce & Decorum est pro Patria mori.* It is a sweet and a comely Death to dye for one's Country: And the Blessings they have thereby entail'd on all future Generations, will reap the certain Return of their Blessings and grateful Adoration. Not a private Soldier that fell in this Quarrel, but ought to have his Name engraven in Brass; no brave Officer, but he ought to have a Bustum; no Chief, but should have his Statue solemnly erected in every Town throughout the Kingdom, with this Inscription under it.

—Ma-

—*Manus hæc inimica Tyrannis  
Ense petit placidam sub Libertate quietem.*

There is not a Mind so abject, says the great *Cicero*, but it is touch'd with the Sweetness of Glory.

[stay  
Then how Vile those whom Fear of Death call  
When Duty calls, and Fortune leads the Way  
When our lov'd Country claims our utmost Aid  
O what a Wretch is he that hides his Head!  
He even sinks below Contempt: The Slave  
Ought not to live, and is not worth a Grave

Come, let us take on Thoughts quite different from the preceding. Let us suppose the Poles had timely truckled, and received upon their willing Necks the Yoke of the Saxons; What then could have been imagin'd more despicable, more wretched, than a Pole? The Thing that I most admire, is, how it comes to pass that the Saxons are most of them Poysoned in Poland. No Man can suppose it would be a greater Sin in a private Polaque so to do, than it would be in a Party of Polaques to surprize and kill the Saxons in their Sleep. 'Tis no more than shooting a Robber. The Meanness of the foregoing Poetry will be forgiven, I hope, if the Policy be true. The Thoughts I believe are just, but want time to brighten the Diction.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna, Feb. 20.* We look upon the War with the Turks as inevitable. The unexpected Success they had the last Campaign against the Venetians have so puffed them up, that they seem to have forgot the History of the last War in Hungary, or else that they think themselves so well provided with Forces and Funds that they have nothing to fear. What has brought the Common People into it, is the great Booty the Soldiers made in the Morea, from whence they have brought abundance of Jewels, Gold and Silver, besides the great Number of Slaves, which amount to 70000 Souls. We talk here as a certainty, that his Imperial Majesty has sent Orders to M. Fleischman to come away immediately for Vienna. 'Tis said our Court has received a Letter from General Schuylemberg, wherein he writes that the Republick of Venice being not in a Condition capable of defending themselves against the powerful Attacks the Turks are preparing against them, it will be necessary for his Imperial Majesty to send them the 10000 Men stipulated by the Treaties, to which purpose the Senate will send forthwith two Generals to Vienna to represent the Necessity, and make the strongest Instances for their speedy March.

The King of Prussia is at present raising Men in the Country of Magdeburg to send to the

the Succour of the Emperor when they shall be demanded, and 'tis believed his Prussia Majesty may in case of Necessity send 10 or 12000 Men to Hungary against the Turks.

Count Gallas, who is arriv'd here from Rome, keeps himself incognito, having given out there that he would take a turn to Naples; but he has had a long Audience of the Emperor. The Deputies from the Netherlands are arriv'd here, and the Bishop of Gant having at his Audience represented to his Imperial Majesty, how great Losers the Provinces were by the Barrier Treaty; the Emperor answered very short, That he had himself lost much more by it. So that in all likelihood, those Deputies will meet with little Satisfaction; for on the 12th, an Express arriv'd here from Count Coningsec with the Ratification of the said Treaty.

### R E M A R K S.

The Spring that discovers the Beauties of the Earth, the Flowers, the Grass and the Buds, discloses also its Horrors and Disfigurements, Wars and Conspiracies of War. The Turks come growling on with the Thunder of their vast Preparations; too well foreseeing, they have not much to lose, because some Christian Princes will not let others gain much Ground upon them. Had we on our side the great Bulwark of Christendom, the Poles, they would appear less formidable

But, alas! 'tis much to be doubted, that Revenge upon the Saxons and the Muscovites will carry the Poles to their side. Another Thing is to be feared, that during the late Reform of Troops in Christendom, they may have got Christian Officers to discipline their Soldiers, and instruct them in the Art of War; which, together with their vast Numbers, looks with a cruel Aspect; for tho' they should lose a Battle or two, they can soon recruit, and will still be improving their Solliery. So the Swedes at first beat the Muscovites Four against One; but the Case is altered since the Muscovites learn'd the Art of War, and inured his Men to smell Powder, without starting from it as a Cat runs from Mustard. In the mean time the Czar, by his Numbers, has lopped off the best Province of Sweden, Livonia, and even threatens the whole, unless the Turk bring Numbers into Field against the Muscovites, sufficient to challenge his whole Army to defend his own Territories; which 'tis not to be scrupled he will, there being no room to doubt, but that there is a perfect Understanding betwixt the Swede and the Turk. It is plain from the Demand of the Venetians, that his Imperial Majesty is like to have enough upon his Hands this next Campaign to defend himself and his Allies against the Turks.

If the French on one side, and the Turks and Poles on another, fall upon the Northern Allies, one cannot foresee how the King of Prussia



Prussia can spare any Troops from the Defense of his own Dominions.

Some of our News-Papers, I remember gave it out that Count Gallas had discovered at Rome a Conspiracy in disfavour of the Emperor. The Truth on't is, the Emperor in Italy is powerful enough to give the Pope and the Italian Princes cutting Jealousies, besides his new enterprizing upon Genoa, and threatening Savoy. At the same time I am perfectly of Opinion, it is Germany plots against Italy, and not Italy against Germany. Only this, by a neat way of Policy, cries out Whore first; which seems manifest from the Emperor's being the Aggressor, and the ridiculous and impracticable Attempts they pretend to impute to Savoy.

### From the N O R T H.

*Hamburg, Feb. 25.* M. Kurtzrock has received a Letter from the Emperor for the King of Sweden, but he knows not how to send it forward. 'Tis presumed that it is his Imperial Majesty's Answer to the last Letter of the King of Sweden, wherein he agrees not to Brunswick being the Place of Treaty Demanding, however, of the Emperor to give him Assurances for the Preservation of all the Advantages and Acquisitions which were granted to him by the Peace of Westphalia, and that the King of France be admitted into the Mediation.

The

The Inhabitants at Wismar labour indefatigably at breaking of the Ice in hopes of speedy Relief, great Quantities of Provisions being bought up for them at Lubeck. The Generals of the Northern Allies, who command the Troops before Wismar, had notified to the Governor of that Place, That in case any more People were for the future sent out of the Town, they should not only be sent back, but very roughly handled. There was as yet no great Scarcity in general, but they had almost spent all their Salt and Tobacco.

Most of the Danish Troops continue in their Quarters, on this side of the Belt; but 6000 Men of them are to be sent over to Zealand. Though the Swedes give out, that they will go out to Sea with 25 Sail of Men of War, as soon as the Ice is clear away, the same is much questioned; but it is believed they will, as soon as possible, endeavour to supply Wismar with Provisions and other Necessaries, by means of a strong Squadron of Ships.

## R E M A R K S.

It is strange they should expect that his Swedish Majesty should agree to have Brunswick the Place of Treaty, which 'tis to be wished were rather well ended, than yet to begin. And the Emperor and all of them would do well to make up Matters with him, and give him all he can reasonably demand.

As

As to letting France into the Mediation, it seems reasonable on the side of the Swede, but on the other dangerous.

And why is it much question'd, whether the Swedes will put to Sea with 25 Sail of Men of War? I am sure they have long enough given it out. They may throw Succours into Wismar, and steer a Course, where, if they succeed, they'll humble at once all their Enemies. Their Passage to Sea cannot be long encumber'd, and then we shall see whither the Hero drives.

### I T A L Y.

*Leghorn, Feb. 8.* The Grand Prior Fermetti of Rome being come hither, and having hired two great Barks or Transport-Ships, is gone forward to Genoa and Toulon, to buy some other Ships for the Pope. A Galley is fitted out at Pisa, which with two others of the Great Duke of Tuscany that are speedily expected, will be sent to the Levant.

### R E M A R K S.

Methinks the Italians are a little with the latest in buying their Ships and Galleys; and wish the best of Italy don't suffer this Year, as the Venetians did last Year, by reason of their backward Preparations.

F R A N C E.

*Paris, Feb. 28.* His Royal Highness the Duke-Regent hath resolved to add one more Member to the Council of Conscience, and to point a President thereof during the Illness of the Cardinal de Noailles, which is like to prove Lingular. He would gladly name a moderate Ecclesiastick, who is a Friend to Peace and Unity, and of no Party; but such one is scarce to be found in France. The Marshal d'Huxelles hath desired Leave to resign his Care of Foreign Affairs, as being too heavy for his old Age and Infirmities; and 'tis the general Notion, that the same will be conferred once again upon the Marquis Torcy.

R E M A R K S.

These Divisions in the Church of France, if they be not timely asswaged, may, nay will at last have ill Effects upon the State. It would be now a Master-piece in the Regent, could he reconcile these Differences: Tho' I must confess I always thought it an Error of so great a Man as my Lord of Oxford to attempt a Coalition of our two Parties in Britain, since he knew he had a People to deal with who never forgive, and whom nothing less than All can satisfy: How much more had it been for his Honour, to have contrived the

T——s into a Body united and compact ; have employ'd Pens capable of dissecting some others, and exposing their black Entrails who could take to pieces all their Scheme and visibly display them to the People, that they should see it as clear as the Day Noon, that such Persons aim'd and drove to ruine them? In fine, his Adversaries have taught him a true Policy, and he wanted no Genius or Power to follow it, had not Heaven, in all appearance, interposed by his Infatuation. Others have been since condemn'd as giving into the other Extream; but People should first be apprized of the Scope they aim at, which may perhaps be different from what is openly pretended. There is a Saving that tends to Wasting, and there is a Wasting that tends to Saving, and the Methods of preserving and of destroying are different. Read the Scene in *Don Sebastian* King of Portugal betwixt Muley Zeilan and Benducar.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, March 3.* Some are of opinion that the Sicilian Minister who is here, shews at present more Chagrin than ordinary: And that they are not so unreasonable, as to attribute it to the Ruin of the PRETENDER's Affairs in Scotland, (as they do some other Peoples) they derive it from the new Accession of Dignity and Power which his Master made to himself by the Treaty of Utrecht; as if, be

been the Preparations of the Emperor and  
 Grand Seignior, he could imagine it in-  
 sure or in danger. Be the Inquietude of  
 the Court of Turin upon what score it will,  
 doth not perhaps exceed that of their High-  
 mightinesses in relation to the late Conduct  
 of the Court of Spain: For tho', since the  
 Peace of Utrecht, his Catholick Majesty hath  
 declared his upright Intentions to cultivate  
 sincere Friendship with this State; yet his  
 recalling of the Marquis de Miraval, with-  
 out permitting him once to exercise the Fun-  
 ction of his Character of Ambassador, cannot  
 give Jealousy to their High-Mightinesses,  
 who always watchful for the Good and Welfare  
 of their Subjects. It is true, the said Mar-  
 quis left a Secretary here, who, being founded  
 upon the Subject, hath all along asserted, that  
 another Ambassador would forthwith be sent  
 to supply the former's Place: But besides that  
 Expectation in that respect hath been  
 now frustrated for several Months, under I  
 know not what frivolous Pretences of the Ri-  
 gour of the Season, and such like; it is ob-  
 vious, that this very Secretary avoids Cog-  
 nition as much as possibly he can, and is  
 very seldom seen in Publick. The Complain-  
 t Marquis de Chateaufort hath likewise  
 made fewer Visits for some Days past, than  
 usual, except to certain Ladies unmarried,  
 and not at all under Years of Maturity. Since  
 the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Bar-  
 rier-Treaty, the Magistrates of the Town of  
 E Tournay

Tournay speak with less Deference of the High-Mightinesses, and pretend that they have exacted from them much more than the Due, by obliging them to advance Money which since the Peace of Utrecht ought have been paid by France. Wherefore, Endeavours will be used to remove all Ground of Complaint and Discontent, and to renew a good Correspondence between the two Countries. The Commanding Officer of Liege having written to the States-General to know how he must behave himself in case the Elector of Cologne should come there, they have sent him word to forbear firing the Artillery till he receives farther Orders, notwithstanding he fired it upon the Elector's first Arrival from France. But if the Imperial Envoy succeeds, as it is expected he will in accommodating the Difference about Brabant, their High-Mightinesses will give contrary Directions to the Commander of Liege, to cause the Cannon to salute the Elector upon his coming thither, even were it after the Demolition of the Fortifications of that Citadel is begun.

## R E M A R K S.

The Chagrin of the Minister of Savoy seems to be very well accounted for in the Article foregoing, tho' we own his sole Apprehension should be from the Turk. Were the Emperor's Motions to be accounted for, whi



we would think, should be bent first to secure his own Territories before he makes an Attempt upon others; and as the Turks, by stopping up the Intercourse betwixt Nations and Nations, make it impossible for the Emperor to know their Force, he has more need of Assistance from Italy, than to employ his troops, necessary for his own Defence, in pressing and exasperating the Italians; hence, perhaps, may be brought to pass in Italy, what before was but a Fiction, that the Italians may unite and drive the Imperialists out of Italy; for nothing but want of Power can take from Men the Inclination to free themselves of their Oppressors. The Inclination is as just as natural; and Men that recover their Liberties, the World applaud them for it.

Whatsoever be the Cause of the Savoyard's Engrin, that of the Dutch is pretty manifest; in France and Spain appear out of Humour with them; and should they break out to a War, who have the Dutch to assist them? we blame them for having inspired wrong Methods to a neighbouring Potentate, by which themselves are in the present Lurch.

—*Neque enim est Lex justior ulla  
quam necis Artifices arte perire sua.*

People may be as fond of *Machiavel* as we please; but Counsels built upon Nature, Reason and Justice, are the only true Foundation;

dation; and Tricking never should be practised, unless it be in some single Actions, oppose Trick with Trick, and Over-reach those that would Over reach us.

It is notorious to every Reader, that the Roman Empire rose to its Height, by Councils built upon Nature, Reason and Justice, and as it is departed from them, sunk again to Ruin.

But is it not strange in the Interim, to the Dutch stand upon their Punctilio's with the Elector of Cologne, whilst *Hannibal* is at *Portas*, the French are at their Gates. It is to be doubted, that e'er long Cologne will make it up with them.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburgh, March 1.* We have an Account from Inverness, confirm'd from Inverlochy, that the Captain of Clanranald, one of the Chiefs of the Clans, and 20 of his Followers, having embarked at Lochy, not far from the last of these Towns, on board an open Boat, for the Island of Ouessant, one of the Western Islands thirty Miles from the Continent, belonging to the said Captain, were all cast away at Sea in a Storm; the Truth of which we want to have confirmed. 'Tis reported, that the Gentlemen who embarked at Burgh in Murray, and landed at Dunblane in Caithness, having embarked again for Orkney, were likewise cast away in Pe-

and-Firth; but probably this is a false Story. We don't hear of any more Rebels come in or taken as yet, except Mr. Francis Stuart, only other to the Earl of Murray, who came in the Meeting of the Peers on Thursday, tho' Nonjuror ever since the Revolution, took the Oaths then, and voted along with the Court: Mr. Stuart is committed to our Castle, is also Mr. Carstairs of Kilconghair. 'Tis now said again, that the Marquis of Huntley and the Earl of Seaforth, with several of their friends and Followers, are gone into the Highlands with the rest of the Rebels. 'Tis longly reported, that a Ship, one Middleton Master, Brother to the Colonel of that Name, being lately sailed from Aberdeen, hath carried off thirty of the Gentlemen Rebels who were lurking thereabouts for that end: but I believe 'tis entirely false. Yesterday the Duke of Argyle was magnificently entertain'd by the Magistrates of this Town; General Evans is arrived here; but General Cadogan continues still at Aberdeen.

L O N D O N, *March 10.*

Last Tuesday Morning a considerable Sum of Money was sent to Scotland under a sufficient Guard, for Payment of the Forces in that Kingdom.

The same Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to

the Bill for the more easy and speedy Trial of the Rebels ; but made no Speech.

The same Night his Grace the Duke Argyle arrived here from Scotland.

The Bishop of Carlisle is made Lord Moner to his Majesty, in the room of Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Patent is passing the Seal for creating Lord Chief Justice Parker a Peer of Great Britain, by the Style and Title of Lord Parker, Baron of Norton-Lees in the County Derby.

The Earl of Scarborough is made Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in room of the Earl of Aylesford.

On Saturday last the Lord Compton, Eldest Son to the Right Honourable the Earl of Northampton, was marry'd to Mrs Shirley Grand-Daughter to the Right Honourable Earl of Ferrers.

-Tuesday was se'nnight the Earl of Hardington was elected one of the sixteen Peers in the room of the Marquis of Tweeddale deceased.

The Tryal of the Earl of Winton is off till Thursday the 15th Instant.

We are inform'd, that Sir John Shelley, Gentleman of a very considerable Estate in Suffex, hath abjured the Tenets and Communion of the Church of Rome, and embraced those of the Church of England.

About the beginning of the last Week died Sir William Drake, Bart. at his Seat call'd

h, in the County of Devon. He was in  
 er late Majesties Reign one of the Lords of  
 e Admiralty, and esteem'd a downright ho-  
 st Gentleman.

On Thursday, being the Day the pious and  
 orious Queen ANNE was proclaim'd, the  
 lls ushered in the Morn, and the Night  
 ncluded with Bonfires and Illuminations.

The Honourable James Brudenell, Esq;  
 rother of the Right Honourable the Earl of  
 urdigan, and Member of Parliament for An-  
 ver in Hampshire) is made Master of the  
 wel-Office, in the room of the Lord Guern-

7.  
 The Earl of Carnwath, and the Lords  
 iddrington and Nairn are respited till next  
 ednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Collingwood, a Gentleman of an an-  
 ent Family, and an Estate of about twelve  
 andred Pounds per annum, lately condemned  
 r being in the Rebellion, was hanged at  
 everpool, with three others.

'Tis said that a Squadron of 20 or 25  
 il of Men of War, will rendezvous in the  
 owns by the 12th or 13th Instant.

In the late Election for a High-Steward of  
 e City and Liberty of Westminster, between  
 e Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Arran,  
 e Votes were equally divided : For the for-  
 er, Dr. Bradford, Dr. Linford, Dr. Dent,  
 r. Gee, Dr. Cannon, Mr. Watson; for the  
 tter, Dr. South, Dr. Onley, Dr. Kimberly,  
 r. Evans, Mr. Sprat, Dr. Broderick : So

that the Bishop of Rochester's casting V carried it for the Earl.

The Earl of Rothes is appointed Govern of Stirling-Castle, in the room of the late Earl of Mar.

Letters from France say, That Government is making military Preparations; and are Fortifying Places, as if a War was at Hand. That Orders are given out for levying four Regiments of Dragoons; and that all the Officers of the Army are commanded to have their Companies compleat against the next Month.

Last Week an Infant aged 9 Weeks, was found Dead in *Red-Lyon-Fields*, it was found Alive and brisk at Play on the Monday, and fell down, and never spoke on the Tuesday following. Upon enquiry made among the Neighbours, the Child was known to have a Father living; but if Providence had spared its Life, the chief hopes of its future Happiness, and being settled in the World, depend upon a Lady in the Country, to whom the Father us'd to write a *Weekly News Letter*. The poor Babe was privately buried in the Church-Yard of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, with no other Attendant but the Disconsolate Parent. The Child while living was the *Town Talk*; but whether for its Beauty, or Wit, as yet unknown.

On Tuesday, about Seven a Clock, we had in the Firmament here, a very surprizing Phenomenon, call'd by the Naturalists *Aurora*

*Borealis*

*mark 6.*

*realis*, which, tho' not so rare in more northern Climes, is very seldom seen in our parts, and is generally of less Duration where more frequent. This strange Appearance in the Air is by many said to have resembled a compact Body of Fire; but afterwards it seem'd to settle, as it were, towards the North-East, (tho' sometimes varying somewhat more Northerly) from whence it darted surprizing Coruscations to the South-West, chiefly in *Stria*, but some few in *Undula*, till just Three the next Morning, when the Coruscations by degrees ceased, and the great light in the North-East exactly resembled the dawn of Day. Gassendus gives an Account of a *Phænomenon* of this kind, which he himself saw in Provence in France in the Year 1621, which comes very near to ours. These appearances are not so rare or surprizing in the North of Scotland, where the Inhabitants call them the *Pretty Dancers*.

Such extraordinary Phænomena as these, seldom appear without presaging the approach of Events considerable; which, according to our present Disposition, not only may, but in all likelihood will come to pass, whilst Violence and Bloodshed are already prodigiously kindled with Terror, Calamity and Consternation universal. Some few indeed are laughing and rejoycing; but it is the senseless Few, who put the Evil Day far from them, and will not hear of Peace: No, nothing but *terminate the Dogs*. And who are these



Dogs? Tories, Five Parts of Six of the Nation.

In this Posture of our Affairs, what can the Consequence in Case of an Invasion? it not high time to look about us, and see there be any Medium to make us unite? Alas! Whips, Pillories, Prisons, Starving, Halls and Axes, are but cold Incentives to Affection. Were these Things ever so much as mentioned in the last Reign, unless it were to Murderers and Felons? And yet never Prisoners and Ministry, since the Creation of the Word were more abused and insulted. Alas! think on her with Tears, the Mi'd, the Good the Tender Loving Mother of her People. We look back to her Royal Ancestors, and then think with more Tears. Alas! too many of us are likely to mourn the Loss with Tears of our dearest Hearts Blood, both Whigs and Tories: Whigs, I say, as well as Tories: And none but the most stupid refrain foreseeing this. Shall we trust to late Series of continued Successes? *Fortuna nunquam perpetua est bona.* Fortune is never lasting in her Kindness; and then most to be distrusted, when she appears most flattering. Those that most confide in her Friendship are always such.

— *Quos tollit in altum*  
*Ut lapsu graviter ruant* —

*Whom she aloft is wonted to extol,  
That with the heavier Ruin they may fall.*

And an intemperate Use of Prosperity, is  
er a sure prognostick of an approaching Mi-  
y. *Pride cometh before a Fall, and a haughty  
pirit before Destruction.*

But what signifies discoursing? We are now  
rived to the Height of senselessness and  
ard-heartedness in Vice; feel no Reverence  
God, no Love to one another; no Spice of  
morality, no Notion of good Principles; nay,  
ot so much as a Touch of Humanity. Are  
ot such a People ripe for Destruction?

Where is our Humanity? A poor Gentle-  
an; now in Newgate for Writing (as one  
ould think) nothing but plain Truths, in  
e manner as I do, now intends, it seems,  
Petition to have his Tryal before he Starve,  
undergo the appointed Punishment, and  
en that he may have Leave to seek his Bread  
broad, which he is not permitted to earn  
t Home; since a Man must either write Non-  
se, such as no Man cares to read, or if he  
entures upon a poignant Truth or two he  
must perish for it in a Prison. How sad,  
ow Calamitous is this! *Ingenio Manus est &  
rvix cesa.*

Men truly Great, have in all Ages respected  
ngenuity; *Carmen amat quisquis, Carmine  
igna gerit*; they have not only permitted the  
Muses to enjoy themselves with Peace in their  
beloved

*beloved Leisure*, but have by the constant continuance of their Bounty, both preserved and sweeten'd that Leisure. Nor were the Mus ever persecuted, but by such Men as are delivered down to Posterity for Monsters.

To sit in the midst of Rage and Flame breathing nothing but Misery and Ruine poor sinning Mortals, looks like a black Div of Devils. Mildness, Gentleness, Mercy Goodness, Bounty, Truth, These, and such these, surround the Deity.

'Tis hard a Man can't write a known Truth but he must perish for it. Surely at least they'll give us Leave to write such Truths in favour of his Majesty.

'Tis happy for us his Majesty both studi whilst in *Hanover*, and since he came to the Throne has improved his Knowledge in our Affairs, and applies himself to Business, otherwise our Condition, in case of a less faithful Ministry, might have become Intolerable. In a case, where a King of *Great-Britain* is ignorant or neglectful of his own Affairs, and intrusts them entirely to his Ministry, they may if they will, ruine him and his People by his People by his own Authority. For they can perhaps, have what House of Commons they please by Bribery, in which no private Person can stand in Competition with the Publick or by making such Sheriffs as shall make Returns to their Minds, howsoever the People choose. This will ever secure a Majority in the House of Commons; and these can purge the Hou

House (as they call it) of what Members they think fit, and supply their Places with Men of their own Kidney.

The Majority of the House of Lords may, perhaps, be won by specious Pretences, fair Promises, Pensions and Preferments.

Then by Acts unpopular, cruel or oppressive, done under his Majesty's Authority, they may endeavour to render him Odious to his People, which will make them ripe for Rebellion.

In order to prevent this, an Army must be raised, in which if Care be taken that all the Officers are stanch to the Cause of the designing Ministry, the Business is accomplished. They may depose the King when they please, and how can he help himself?

Our next Task is to display the Consequences accruing upon his miserable People; which I shall do in a very few Words with the following Demonstration.

Suppose our Sufferings under One Tyrant, arbitrary, unjust and cruel, to be in Number four; let our Tyrants be Six Hundred, and our Sufferings which under One Tyrant were but Four, swell to Two Thousand Four Hundred. This is pretty plain.

You'll say, they will not be Tyrants: I say, they may if they will; and the Wills of wicked Men are naturally tyrannical: And there is an immense Difference betwixt Men naturally (if I may so say) settled in a Commonwealth, and Men violently and impiously breaking into the shew of one.

Should

Should they dash into several Factions, and Quarrel among themselves, what Slaughter, Havock and Desolation would the contending Parties produce upon the dismal Face of this Land? And as long as they hold together what Oppression and intolerable Misery?

So that the only Happiness which could befall us in such a Case, would be an *Olive Cromwell*, a General, who by ingrossing to himself the Affections and Command of the Army, dismounts the Rump, and makes himself Absolute; who, if he can bequeath to his Sons his Capacity of Command, entails upon us an absolute Monarchy; 'till some Prince too Good, or too Negligent, comes to the Throne, upon whom they can play the like Game; and then the wretched People are again drawn by Villains into another Whirl of Calamity.

Let us therefore pay a Reverence, a strict Adherence to our King and Government, and beware of Change.

When Home News are scanty, and we cannot make use of the little Wit we have, we humbly hope a small Plate of *Hudibras*, the greatest Wit in his Way that *England* ever produced, will not perhaps take amiss, or go ill down with the Publick. We shall take Word for Word from his *Memoirs of the Year 49 and 50*; thereby to avoid, as we hope, all umbrage of Offence, or possibility of Exception.

ception. They begin as follows; and we shall gradually continue them.

S I N C E the Liberty of the Subject, and Free-Quarter; since new Lights, and Selling Malignants by an Inch of Candle, the World hath produced seditious Mercuries as fast as *Derby-House* [*a House famous for their Meetings*] spawn'd Committees, or Committees started Delinquents: For why do *Westminster-Abbey* Lubbers sit so long, but only to have their Pictures drawn? But yet no Ink could represent them black enough. The fittest Emblem of the Parliament-House is a Turkey-Pie; the Heads without will inform you what Birds are within.

But alas! poor Infants! We must be whipped, yet not have leave to cry: Kiss the Rod that scourged you. Women in some Countries never love their Husbands till they be well beaten by them: And certainly our Reformers would have us be as good-natur'd as their Spaniels; and indeed to what Purpose is Hue-and-Cry sent after a Troop of Horse? Twere ridiculous for a Constable to charge the Peace upon *Cromwell*, or make privy Search into *Lenthall's* Exchequer; especially since the Kingdom was reformed into a Lacedemonian State: For when *Lilburn* was *Lycurgus*, Plundering must needs be statutable. What other Laws can we expect from him and Newgate? Felony already is a Crime only in some silly Wretches, who are punished for it; but Parricides

cides are still above the reach of Justice. When two Armies murder and imprison, an honest Man may be *Burleigh'd* for beating up a Drum. As if in a Country of Cannibals, a poor innocent Cutler should be hang'd for grinding Stiletto. Pillories are more cruel than Scaffold, or perhaps *Prynn's* Ears were larger than my Lord of *Canterbury's* Head.

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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 5.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

OR,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

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SATURDAY, *March* 17. 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.

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P O L A N D.

*Warsaw, March 4.*

**I**T gave no small Surprize to this Court, to hear that there is a Muscovite Resident among the Confederates; and that the Czar hath offer'd to lend the Republick Assistance in case of Need. As it is certain, on the other hand, that the Deputies of Lithuania have been to assure the Marechal of the Confederacy, that there army shall be in his with all possible Speed, there is no likelihood of accommodating Matters between

tween them and the Saxons, by any Term which may be proposed to the exasperated Poles. However, the Palatine of Lublin is actually set out, and will shortly be follow'd by the Bishop of Cujavia, with new Conditions which the King would grant to the Confederates, and hath even caused to be printed. There happen frequent and bloody Rencounters, in which abundance of Men fall on both sides; and we are told, that in one of the the Duke of Saxe-Weyssenselts was mortal wounded.

*Dantzick, March 4.* The Lithuanians in Dyet have unanimously resolved to assist the Confederated Poles, and sent Deputies to acquaint them therewith. They have moreover summoned their General Pociety to attend them. The King of Poland is yet at Warsaw, and designs to send the Bishop of Cujavia to represent to the Confederates, that unless they cease their Hostilities, it will be impossible for him to hold a general Dyet: But there is no Likelihood at all of their Compliance, having sworn not to lay down the Arms, till the Saxons are every Man killed or driven out of the Kingdom. In effect two hundred Saxons, who went from Zolkiew towards Bels, to gather in Contributions, have been fallen upon and murdered, and there hath been such Skirmishing from Warnschaw to Bralin, that the Roads and Streets are cover'd with dead Bodies; and both Parties are preparing to renew the Fight.

Eight. The Czar and Czarefs are arrived here.

*Warsaw, March 6.* The Palatines of this Kingdom confederated themselves every Day, and resolve to join the main Body of Poles. Wherefore the King is upon the point of going for Dantzick.

## R E M A R K S.

From the moment that the Turks declar'd they would assist the Poles if need were; a Man might readily conclude that both the Courage and fury of the Poles would rise to the highth. They had no longer then the dreadful prospect before their Eyes of being utterly ruiaed, and exterminated if they miss'd their first Blow, and therefore the more freely engaged, and so behaved themselves as being upon a Level with their Enemies; whose Cruelties and Barbarities filled the Hearts of the Poles against 'em, with all the Rage and Fury whereof human Hearts may be thought capable; nor will they put up their Sword. All there is not a Saxon left among 'em, for which the whole World applaud them. Now their King, it seems, will grant them just what they please; but it is too late. His flatterers blinded him, whilst for a long time he saw his Saxons domineer, and the Poles suchant. They're cow'd, they're Darstardis'd as the Cry, and dare not look in the face of regular Troops. Now the Poles will entirely

tirely cut off all his regular Troops in Poland, and then have at Saxony. 'Tis now to think of keeping Poland; and it will be a Master stroke of Policy if he can contrive to divert the Poles from entering into Saxony. The Czar perhaps has tim'd his Turn, and is struck in just in the Nick with the Confederates; But if the Poles are Politicians, will hardly save his Bacon: The King of Sweden seems their faithful Ally, upon whom alone they can depend. They must now restore him to his former Power, if they wish substantially to secure themselves. And what is the Cause of all this Ruin to the Unfortunate King Augustus, Flatterers, and Evil Seducing Counsellors. A Prince ought to take it for a Maxim infallible, that whatever Counsellor puts him upon Violent Measures either carries the Cranium of a Fool or the Heart of a Trator, and means his Sovereign's Ruin.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna, Feb. 29.* The Imperial Army in Hungary is to be commanded in Chief by Prince Eugene of Savoy, and under him by Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg; That in Transilvania by Prince Maximilian of Hannover, assisted by the experienced General Steyer. And General Heyster will be entrusted with the Command of the Army designed to cover the Country in Hungary.

*Vienna*

*Vienna, March 4.* Yesterday arriv'd from Constantinople a Gentleman belonging to the British Minister there, with the Sultan's Answer in Writing to the Notification of his Britannick Majesty's Accession to the Crown, which he is to carry to London. On Saturday an Express from Venice brought Advice, that the Treaty between the Emperor and that Republick, for entering into a War with the Turks, was brought to its Conclusion. The Generals Gronsvelt and Ahelfeld are dangerously ill.

*Vienna, March 7.* The general Rendezvous of our great Army is to be at Verismarton. Count Thaun having offered a hundred thousand Crowns for the Viceroyalty of Naples three Years longer, it is thought he will have it, and that Prince Eugene will resign the Government of the Milaneze to Count Gallas for a time.

*Dresden, March 7.* We hear, the Emperor hath made such Proposals to the King of Sweden, as are not to be rejected; and that his Swedish Majesty hath lately received a Remittance from France, of three hundred thousand Rixdollers. Some say, the Peace of the North will be settled by June next.

*Frankfort, March 11.* Monsieur Maupoix, Inspector-General of France, is expected next Week in Alsace, to review the Troops in that Province: And afterwards the Cavalry will quarter or encamp, for the Conveniency of Forrage.

*Frank-*

*Frankfort*, March 15. The King of Great Britan is negotiating some thousands of Men of Sax-Gotha and Saxe-Eysenach.

## R E M A R K S.

Experience has shown it throughout all Ages, that expert Generals, with Veterans have defeated ten times their Number of raw undisciplin'd Troops. This gives us Ground to hope, that the Christian Forces on all sides howsoever inferiour in Number to the Infidels, may by the Blessing of God, give a very good Account of them, only Poland sticks in our Stomacks; we cannot help harping upon Poland! Unchristian Ambition has there, we doubt, open'd a Gate to the Turks. whom Revenge will prompt the Poles to join; the Poles, whom Necessity has experienc'd in War and who may make their Masters, the Saxons, dearly repent the Erudition in Warfare, which with a bloody Hand they have imprinted into the Poles.

Count Thaur has made a good Market on it: The Vice-royalty of Naples for three Years is worth more than 300000 Crowns.

I am humbly of Opinion, that they must be very good Terms which the King of Sweden will not refuse. There must be more than bare Restitution, there must also be Reparation. In the Interim it's plain the King of Sweden will not lye idle. The French have already declar'd, they will assist him; and

and if the Poles join into his Quarrel, his  
enemies may have time to repent of their  
Usurping upon him in his Adversity.  
*Loss and Fraud have always a foul Exit.*

The French Troops are all ready in Alsace;  
they will be marching down by and by upon  
the Prussians, and who'll squeak then? His Prussian  
Majesty, when he comes to lose his own  
countries, will then learn the Hardships of  
being other Peoples. We wish he were the  
only Northern Ally in Danger.

But we think his Majesty of Great-Britain  
very much in the right on't, to raise all the  
forces he can. Would People have let him  
enjoy'd the Hearts of his British Subjects, as  
his Accession to the Throne, the rest of  
his Dominions had been in less Danger, or  
his Comfort the greater, should he lose them;  
or who can stipulate for the Events of War?  
they don't give us an Account of the Num-  
ber of the French Troops in Alsace; only I  
remember to have read it some time ago,  
that their Conflux there was mighty.

Things are much upon the same footing  
with France (keeping their Church-Divisi-  
ons from doing Mischief) as they were when  
the French made War on all around them;  
but upon a very different footing with all a-  
round them.

Things can never come to be settled in Eu-  
rope, till a general Justice takes place, or  
something like it.



## From the N O R T H.

*Copenhagen, Feb. 29.* On the 25<sup>th</sup> at Night the Ice here broke by a strong Wind from the N. W. and by a S. W. Wind which succeeded it, our Harbour was entirely cleared. We have Advice, that the Swedes design to be beforehand with us in their Naval Preparations, and talk of joining their Ships from Carelscoon and Gottenburg, to block up our King's Fleet; and a Ship arrived lately from Pomerania, brings Advice, that the Swedish Ships at Carelscoon are in motion for the end. This occasions some Uneasinesses here because our Squadron cannot be ready 3 Weeks hence.

*Hamburgh, March 13.* We hear the Czar is already come to Stolpé in Pomerania, with his Consort, and Neice, who is said to be betrothed to the Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. His Majesty designs to pass some days at Charlottenberg in Bradenberg, where, besides the King of Prussia, it is whisper'd that those of Denmark and Poland will have Conference with him. Cardinal Schonborn being returned to Brunswick from Vienna the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant, 'tis no longer doubted but the Congress will be forthwith revived, in order to establish once more a Peace in the North. The Baron de Strahlenheim is expected there on the part of Sweden, Counts Flemming and Wakkerbaert from Poland, and the Count

Croissy will take care of the Affairs of  
nce. They write from Saxony, that King  
gustus will return to that Electorate be-  
e Easter, unless Means can be found to  
ify the Poles, who are become so despe-  
e, that there is no ground to hope any  
thing.

*Hamburgh, March 17.* The Swedish Fleet,  
the Number of twenty Men of War, will  
to Sea before the End of this Month, with  
King of Sweden himself on board it.

# REMARKS.

What a pretty Spot of Work on't have  
the Northern Allies made at last: They  
it be glad to give all their Conquests which  
e cost 'em so much Blood and Toil and  
asure; and who knows whether the King  
Sweden, having on his Side the Turks,  
Poles, and the French, will be content  
h that? Take Care Terror, Slaughter,  
Desolation do not come with a Reper-  
on upon the first Aggressors. The World  
ws the King of Sweden had it once in  
Power to have turn'd the Scales of Eu-  
ce which way he pleas'd. The Hero will  
ainly fall heavy somewhere with his Fleet  
Army, and if seconded by the French,  
es and Turks, It becomes a Query, Whe-  
the the Northern Allies are in a Condition  
snake head against them? We are persua-  
the King of Sweden has some nobler En-

terprize in his Head, than barely blocking the Danish Fleet. 'Tis not worth his while unless he had a Fleet to do that, and another to employ elsewhere.

One would think the several Vicissitudes that of late Years have appeared in Europe should moderate People's Triumphs, and damp their Insolence in their Prosperity. The French have been within Arms Ace of a Universal Empire, and in a little time reduced to the Hazard of having their own Kingdom torn to Pieces. The King of Poland has been Dethron'd and Re-inthron'd with Glory, is now in full career to be a second Time thron'd. The Czar's whole Army has been surrounded by his Enemies, which put his whole Dominions in hazard: The King of Sweden has had it in his Power to give the Word of Command in Europe, has been an Exile and Refugee among Infidels, his Kingdoms torn from him, and almost all swallowed up by his Enemies, and perhaps is now in a Way to avenge himself of his Enemies and out-shine the most Glorious of his Ancestors.

Intemperance in Prosperity is the Mark of a little Soul. Great Minds are vastly above Prosperity: It cannot reach them by a single Interval. Upstarts and Scoundrels run with Power.

*Rustica Progenies nescit habere modum.*

Such are Fierce, Imperious, Cruel, Bloody,  
 rsty, Diabolical; their Dominion is intole-  
 le, and would be more than intollerable  
 re it lasting.

*Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.*

## SWITZERLAND.

*Schaffhausen, March 5.* The Canton of  
 n is about sending 1600 Men to assist those  
 Geneva in raising a new Cittadel. The  
 ferences betwixt the Protestant and Po-  
 Cantons continue, and the latter are im-  
 ent for the Arrival of the French Amba-  
 or, who they think will assist them.

*Asil, March 7.* The French Troops in Al-  
 and thereabouts are recruiting; and the  
 cers are empowered to list either French  
 Germans.

## REMARKS.

feel my self oppress'd with a weight of  
 ow, when I set upon the Remarks of  
 izerland. Methinks I see the Devils on  
 sides blowing up the Coals of Dissention,  
 snearing in the Face of God, whilst under  
 Pretence of his Authority they raise up  
 ant Rebellions on both sides, against his  
 Commands, that we should Love one  
 her. Heavenly God! What is Protestant  
 Papist, that we so quarrel about Names.

whilst not one Soul of us regards the Reality of Religion? We are for cutting one another's Throats about the right Way to Heaven, when not one of us, in all Appearance means to go there: Be which will the right Way to Heaven, murdering one another about it is the plain direct Road to Hell. Religion, whether Protestant or Papist, when means Injustice or Mischief, means Damnation; and to fight for Religion, is not meet for the Mouth nor the Heart of a Christian unless it be against Infidels. Don't we all agree in the Apostles Creed, and what need more? Were not they compleat Christians?

## I T A L Y.

*Venice, March 7.* Letters from General Delfino and Signior Pisani at Corfu, bring the bad News, that the Famine is so great on that Isle, that a Pound of Rice is sold for fifteen Pence; whence it happens, that abundance of Men are swept away by Sickness, both on the Island, and on board the Ships. Signior Delfino was preparing to return hither by Leave of the Senate: And Signior Pisani having receiv'd the Commission of Generalissimo, hath written a long Letter to the College, desiring to be excused from accepting it as surpassing his Abilities, who is little vers'd in Marine Affairs: So that the Republick is like to be destitute of a Commander in Chief by Sea. Last Week, two Men of War arriv'd from

from Istria, to assist in transporting five thousand Troops to Dalmatia and Corfu. Some Ships, come in from the Levant, met those which convoy General Schulembourg to Corfu, where he is to tarry, if the Turks attack that Land. According to divers Letters from Dalmatia and Albania, the Infidels had demanded the Town of Ragusa for a Place of Arms against the Venetians; but that Petty Republick desired to be excused, as being under the Protection of the Emperor, whose Standard they have set up. By an Express from Parma we learn, that the King of Spain hath resolv'd to assist this Republick with sixteen of War, four Galleys, and ten thousand regular Forces.

### R E M A R K S.

Nothing looks with an Aspect more ominous than that the Venetians have not an Admiral. The Mischief on't is, the Northerners, who are the most Expert at Sea, and therefore most capable of supplying this defect, are unqualify'd to do it, by their own mutual Jars. It is plain, the Turks are like to be the only Gainers by these unchristian Contests among Christians. All lies upon the Emperor, otherwise all Dalmatia is swallow'd up, nor is Italy out of danger.

The Supplies of the King of Spain are at once both generous and politick. His Ten thousand Men may watch the Motions of the

Emperor's Ten thousand Men, and take  
they don't take Advantages, and Usurp  
the Italians. Besides, we must do the Sp  
ards the Justice to say, They usually Fi  
with a double Courage against Infidels.

## FRANCE.

*Paris, March 16.* There were great Deba  
in our Parliament about the newly erect  
Chamber of Justice ; but most of the Cou  
were for it, tho' thousands of Families  
doubtless be ruin'd thereby. We are terr  
apprehensive of some great Alteration.  
Earl of Stair hath presented another very sh  
Memorial, which we are told the Regent t  
patiently. But whatever Men give out,  
Equipment of Ships of War is hurry'd on  
divers of our Harbours, and we are very  
to think a great Design will be undertak  
It is said that the British Minister, the I  
of Stair, hath not yet receiv'd any Ans  
(at least none in Writing) to his last Men  
rial about the PRETENDER : And so  
pretend to know, that the Regent avoids  
ving the said Minister an Audience. Howev  
the Fear of a wider Difference with Gre  
Britain, doth not a little retard the Means  
restoring the Publick Credit.

Tho' a Report was spread here, that  
Chevalier de St. George was gone to Av  
non, 'tis now confidently said, that he is S  
at St. Germain's ; and abundance of Peop  
he



we are very much alarm'd at the Resolves of British Parliament, to enable King George to do himself Justice against such as have favour'd or shall favour the PRETENDER.

We have also a strong Report, that the Dislike of M. Villars, is occasion'd by his coming from the Regent, a secret Article in the Treaty of Rastad, by which if the present King of France come to dye without Male Issue, the King of Spain is to succeed to the Crown of France, and the King of Sicily to that of Spain, on Condition that he should retain Sicily to the Emperor. It is also said to contain several important Alterations with respect to the Houses of Savoy and Lorraine. In the mean time we hear that the King of Sicily is preparing a very great Squadron of Men of War and Gallies, and that the Imperial Ministers begin to talk of having Strasburg re-annexed again to the Empire.

### R E M A R K S.

'Tis pretty plain the French design a Breach with us. This was foreseen and foretold 16 Weeks ago by an unfortunate Gentleman now in Newgate, when Court and Country seem'd puff'd up with a certain Expectation of the Regent's Friendship. He gave also some Instances towards the King of Sweden's joyning with the French against us; which at that time some were pleas'd to animadvert upon as

a too far fetch'd surmize; tho' the latter see an apparent Consequence of the former.

In the mean time, in what a Condition we to make War, being for our Share th times as much in Debt as France, with 1 sixths of the Subjects, as some say, disaffec ed? What Number of Troops will suffice bridle them at home; and how many m we lend the Dutch to make head against 1 French, and of those how many will dese The Officers adore M . . . . . but the S diers love O——d. May they not in a l tle Time fight us with our own Men? If spite of all the Help we can send, they duce the Dutch, and compel them to furn Shipping even against their Allies, Where a we then? If in the Interim they can find 1 Means to invade us, how are we dispos'd receive them? All this I only mention to 1 force the Necessity (for which I have of pleaded) of attempting some means of Unie For tho' we readily own the Tories to be Rope of fine Sand, and a pack of Dastard stupid, supine, disunited, without Head, Hea or Connection; yet no Body can answer f it, how long they may continue so, whilst much Pains are taken to alter their Constit tion. They are of the same Flesh and Bloc with the Whigs, and should they come to ha Head and Connection, they will hardly con short of 'em for Heart. And tho' we thin our selves perfectly secure in our regul Troops, the King of Poland thought so too

ed by trusting too much to them, has in all probability lost his Kingdom, tho' he was re of his Veterans, it may be more than we e of ours. In fine, let us survey the whole an of our Affairs, and then let the most In- terate W——g pronounce, if he don't think ild Methods at this Juncture preferable to olent : And whether it ben't worth while to e all possible Means to Unite us. Why was t this foreseen ? What Occasion had we to ing things to this pass ? His Majesty mount- the Throne with the Universal Love of his ople ; and it is notorious to the World, at some Whigs were openly ten times more olent towards Queen ANNE, than the ories have been (especially for a long time) wards King GEORGE ; and yet how looth, how easy, how free did every thing n in her Reign, because She would not be one to Severity : And the same Cause would ve continued to produce the same Effects, a sure as Men and Women will beget Sons d Daughters to the End of the World. It us reflect upon the true Politicks of the mer Whigs that brought things to this is, and then consider the Truth of the Max- , that *lisdem artibus quibus acquiritur tuetur perium*.

## H O L L A N D.

Hague, March 6. The States-General sepa- ed on Saturday, and are adjourned to the

18th. During their Session the Ambassado of France was very earnest with them to have a positive Answer upon the Proposal he made some time ago, concerning the Neutrality of the Netherlands. The States seeing themselves so pressed, invited separately the Ministers of the Emperor and his Britannick Majesty to Conferences, to know the Answer they had received from their respective Masters upon that important Affair. The first told them in few words, that his Imperial Majesty found that Proposal so unreasonable, that he could never agree to it: But added, that the Emperor his Master may probably talk to the King of Great-Britain about it. And the British Minister answered in general Terms that the King his Master found he could not enter into such an Affair, because the Netherlands belong at present to the Emperor, who only as Sovereign must be addressed to such an Occasion. These Answers having been communicated to the Ambassador of France, he appeared not well content with them. But pretending to have heard of an Alliance on Foot, between the Emperor, the King of Great-Britain, and this State, he presented to their High Mightinesses that which is of the last Importance to the States-General to renew their Alliances with France, which the Security and Liberty of this publick in a great Measure depend. He took Occasion at the same time to express his Joy that the Troubles of Scotland were so near being

ing finished, knowing the Part the States  
 ke in it : But adding, that it may be now  
 en that France has no ways contributed to  
 e extravagant enterprize of the PRETEN-  
 ER ; some of the principal Members of  
 e Assembly before whom he spake, could  
 ot forbear mentioning the Conduct of the  
 overnor of Calais, towards the Express sent  
 y the Earl of Stairs with a Letter to him,  
 o hinder the departure of some Officers who  
 ere embarking for Scotland ; of which this  
 inister seemed to have no manner of Know-  
 dge.

Some days ago the Baron van Fagel set out  
 or his Government of Flanders : The Affair  
 f Limburg is as good as concluded : The  
 War between the Emperor and the Turks is  
 t last certain, and a Negotiation is on foot  
 or terminating that in the North.

### R E M A R K S.

Here's a Quarrel fairly stated. : The  
 French cannot obtain a Neutrality in Flan-  
 ders, and are told of an Alliance betwixt the  
 Emperor, the British and the Dutch, and  
 herefore perhaps will pretend, that they  
 must, in their own Defence, endeavour to  
 strike the first Blow, and this must justify  
 the War. Thus Mars once again draws his  
 bloody Sword, and Bellona shakes her deadly  
 shield. I have already said so much to the  
 Matter of this War in the foregoing Remarks,  
 that

that I need add no more, only that Great Britain is like a strong arm'd Man, weak is the Body. We are safe as long as our Shipping can stave off Invasions; but in all appearance, if they get in upon us,

*Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.*

## I R E L A N D.

*Dublin, March 8.* On Sunday last in the Afternoon ran ashore and stranded, and were left by the Tyde on the Sands near Clantar 48 Fishes of an extraordinary Bigness, some being 28 Foot long. One was this Day towed by 3 or 4 Boats to the Wood-Key, but could not by several Porters on the Key with Ropes be hawled on Shoar, so that they were forced to tow it back again to the Strand below the white-house at high-water, where being left by the Tide, there was Opportunity of cutting it in pieces. The Cause of their running ashore is supposed to be in pursuit of their Prey, a Shoal of lesser Fishes. They are large as well as long, their Heads and Mouths wide, their Fins substantial; some of them more than 3 Foot long and a Foot broad, and two Inches thick, the Skin very black and smooth, and their Flesh as white as the fat of Bacon, and of it self will melt to Oil.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburgh, March 6.* Yesterday we had a certain Account from Inverness, both by Persons and Letters from thence, that at last the Marquis of Huntley, having receiv'd some Advices of the King's Disposition to be merciful to him upon his humble and dutiful Submission, came on Tuesday the 28th last to his own House of Castle-Gordon, (which, with good Stable of Horses, he abandon'd not long ago to Col. William Grant, Captain of one of his Majesty's Independent Companies) and surrendered himself to the said Colonel; he did also, at the same time, the Lord Rollo, who came along with him. The Colonel received them very civilly, and carry'd them, in the Marquis's own Coach, to Inverness, where they now are in safe Custody, till his Majesty's farther Pleasure be known concerning them. The Marquis of Huntley is one of the first and greatest Chiefs in Scotland; and if he be mercifully receiv'd by the Court, it will be a great Inducement to the other Rebels, especially those of his Followers, who are many of them Noblemen and Gentlemen of good Quality and Estates, to follow his Lordship's Example, and contribute much to put a happy End to the unhappy Troubles of these Kingdoms. 'Tis reported, that the old Earl of Broadalbain has also submitted to Colonel Campbell of Finab; but this wants  
to



to be confirm'd. We hear, that in a day or two a Proclamation will be publish'd, summoning all the Rebels to come in upon his Majesty's Mercy, and giving Encouragement to those of the lesser sort, who will deliver up their Chiefs, before the 25th instant failing of which, a Commission of Fire and Sword will be issued out against them, and Camp formed in the Carse of Gowry, at the foot of the Highlands, to put the same in Execution. General Cadogan is come to the length of Montrose, on his way hither. This Morning Sir John Jennings set out for London. All the Duke of Argyle's Friends, both Peers and Commoners, are gone after his Grace. The Marquis of Lothian, tho' much indisposed, set out on Friday last.

### L O N D O N, *March 10.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Parker made Baron of Macclesfield in the County of Chester, and was on Tuesday last introduced into the House of Peers.

The Lord Tenham is turn'd Protestant, and will shortly be introduced into the House of Peers.

On Monday last Eleven Malefactors (a Men) were executed at Tyburn, and among them James Goodman alias Footman.

The Lord Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham who has been lately indisposed, is in a fair way of Recovery.

Th

Three Prisoners that have been in Newgate some time for High-Treason, were convey'd from thence on Wednesday for Cornwall; the Facts they were charg'd withall being done in that County.

The Earl of Arran, High-Steward of Westminster, has appointed John Cotton, Esq; to be his Deputy-Steward.

The Dutchess of Portsmouth, who design'd to have set out for France as this Day, has put off her Departure for some time, the Wind being contrary.

We are inform'd, several Half-Pay Sea Officers are struck off their Pay during his Majesty's Pleasure.

On Saturday Night last Sir William Blacket arrived in Town from Northumberland.

We are told that his Grace the Duke of Argyle has very earnestly entreated his Majesty to extend his Mercy and Clemency towards all State-Prisoners, by an Act of Amnesty and Indemnity, urging, along with several other Reasons, what himself was an Eye and Ear-witness of upon the Road, in his return from Scotland hither, where he met my Lord of Derwentwater's Corps, which the People from all Places flock'd in Shoals to meet with Floods of Tears, kissing the very Prints of the Horse's Hoofs; and happy they that could come to kiss the Hearse, with strange Outcries and Gestures of Sorrow, cursing bitterly, &c.

His Grace also represented the extream Cruelty with which the Prisoners at Dumbarton and other Places were entertained by the Rebels, insomuch that they were even in love with them.

There is no doubt but his Grace the Duke of Argyle is most sincerely Faithful to the Royal House of Hanover, and whosoever should offer to insinuate the contrary, gives plain Indication that himself is an Enemy to that House.

There are vast Numbers of Men in Great Britain, who in outward Shew pretend to be hearty Friends to the House of Hanover, and yet are at the bottom as stanch Enemies to it that as they are to the PRETENDERS. This is indisputable, if it be granted that there are a vast Number of Republicans in the Nation.

Unhappy Man that falls into the Hands of his pretended Friends. The Italians and the Spaniards have both this Proverb, *God defend me from my Friends, I'll defend myself from my Enemies.* If a Man falls into the Snare wittingly and willingly, it is *Self defence*.

When a certain Hero is laid aside, another very great Man will not be far from following him with all his Train: How stands the Army affected?

*Hard is the Fate of that poor King,  
When Traitors Information bring;*

*And harder yet, when they must trust,  
A Villain that they know unjust.* Hudibras.

We are told that the Prisoners in Chester-  
oal die less or more every Day of a Sickness  
that rages amongst them thro' their hard Usage  
here, which also begins to infect the People  
of the Town; that six of the Grand Jury  
that found the Bill of Indictment against the  
rebels are dead; that several of those that  
went to the Church in Preston, where about  
a thousand of the Rebels were cram'd in Pri-  
soners stark naked, are dead of a spotted Fe-  
ver; so that the Church is shut up, and no  
more used, and that the Sickness is also in  
the Town. 'Tis pity we were unprovided  
for the Rebellion in Scotland, and that his  
Highness the Duke of Argyle could not be better  
supported at his first going down to suppress  
the Rebellion which might have saved a great deal of  
Blood, Misery and Desolation.

People that imagine themselves in Safety,  
and in full Fruition of every Thing, have no  
sense of the Sufferings of others; when it  
comes to their Turn to suffer, is there any  
thing more reasonable, than that others should  
have as little Concern for them as they did  
for others.

On Wednesday Night last, the Prisoners  
in the Press-yard of Newgate, had framed a  
contrivance to make their Escape up a Chim-  
ney, and down by a Rope upon a Shed, where  
Persons were ready to receive them; but im-  
prudently

prudently holding up a Candle out of a Hole, they were discovered by a Maid in Old-Builey, who told her Master of it, and he immediately gave Notice to Mr. Pitts, to prevent it, or otherwise the Birds had all been missing out of their Cage the next Morning. What a Pity it would have been that so many should have escaped Hanging.

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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

SATURDAY, *March* 25. 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.

P O L A N D:

*Warsaw, February 20.*

**T**H E Confederates of Russia and the Neighbouring Palatinates, hearing that the Saxons were drawing together at Brody, they assembled likewise, and were advancing towards Zolow. General Janus was in great Danger of being Massacred by a Party. He sent a Trumpet to the Mareſchal of the Confederacy, complaining of the Continuation of Hostilities, notwithstanding the Suspension of Arms; but

but they answered, that the same was bro off by the Violation of the Treaty of Ray. The King hath written several Letters them, to prevail with them to ratify it, promising to hold a General Diet in the Month of May, to send away his Troops at the same time, and to give all manner of Satisfaction to the Republick: And General Janus has given them the like Assurances; but to little Purpose, no Disposition as yet appearing, for putting an End to the Disturbances of the State.

*Warsaw, March 11.* On the 9th Instant the King set out for Dantzick.

#### R E M A R K S.

His Polish Majesty is at last gone to Dantzick, to engage the Czar, if he can, into Measures, for the Reduction of his Subjects. In which we believe he will fail: For the Czar will be cautious how he draws theasperated Poles upon him along with the Turks. They that push'd his Polish Majesty upon violent Measures and Proceedings, should have foreseen these Consequences, which might have been easily prevented, but in all likelihood are now past Remedy.



## From the N O R T H.

*Hamburgh, March 20.* All the Advices from Masnar confirm, that the Garison begins to be in want of all things. 'Tis not doubted, that the King of Sweden will do all that is possible to succour that Place, which is the only one that he has left in Germany; and therefore it is not unlikely he may put himself on Board the Fleet that is setting out for its Relief, so that a bloody Battle is expected between the two Squadrons on that occasion. In the mean time Batteries are erected on the Sea-Coasts in such Manner, that the Port is entirely shut up, and no Ship can enter without being sunk.

*Copenhagen, March 15.* Letters from Christiana in Norway of the 29th past say, That the Swedes to the Number of 15 or 16000 Men, have made an Irruption into that County, and that their Vanguard was advanced within seven Leagues of Christiana or Anslo, an important Place situated at the further End of the Gulf of that Name, and designed to penetrate further into Norway, whereupon Orders has been given to imbark two Regiments of Foot with all speed, to reinforce our Troops on that side. There is Advice from Carelsbroon, that the King of Sweden being recovered of his late Indisposition, is returned to that Place, to press by his Presence, the fitting out of his Fleet, on which they

they work Night and Day with an extraordinary Application. They do the like at Gttenburgh, and the Swedes pretend to be Sea before the Danes, in which 'tis hoped they will be mistaken, our Armament being carried on with all imaginable Expedition. The Swedes are fitting out likewise a great Number of Privateers, and seem resolved to seize all the Merchant-ships of what Nation soever they be, that shall trade with their Enemies. They have raised their Silver Coin one 5 Part, so that the Silver Carolines which were current at 20 Pence, are at 25; and to encourage the Importation of Bullion either Silver or Gold, the King of Sweden has published an Order, declaring, that the same shall be free from all manner of Duties, and that the Owners shall be allowed to export the full value thereof in Copper, Iron or any other Goods of the Growth of his Territories, without paying any Duties whatsoever to the first of June next ensuing. This Encouragement is so great, that they hope they will receive so much Bullion as will render the Species of Gold and Silver more common in Sweden than they have been a long time since. All things are preparing for his Danish Majesty's Departure for Holstein, which will be immediately after Easter; and in the mean time, Orders are sent to the Generals in that Country to prepare every thing for the Siege of Wismar, which is to be attack'd.

the usual Form by the middle of April at the furthest.

*Hamburgh, March 20.* There is Advice from Carelsbroon, that the King of Sweden has unexpectedly set out from thence without declaring whither he was going; but 'tis supposed he is gone to join his Forces in Norway, where they have made an Irruption, which gives great Uneasiness to the Danes. Notwithstanding the Affairs of Sweden seem to be reduced to the lowest Ebb, the Swedes look as big as ever, and pretend that their King will not only relieve Wismar, but carry the War into the Heart of the Dominion of his Enemies. They flatter themselves to be assisted with a Body of Land Forces, and a good Squadron by a certain Crown, by virtue of a new Treaty that has been concluded by their King. The Cardinal of Schonborn is returned to Brunswick, but the Hopes we had to see the Conferences renewed there for restoring the Peace of the North, seems to vanish into Smoke.

### R E M A R K S.

Whilst they are tearing from the King of Sweden his Territories in Germany, he is making Reprisals elsewhere upon the Danes. The French hound their little black Locusts upon the Northern Allies, as they have openly threatened to do in Favour of the King of Sweden, These Allies will be glad to restore the

the Lands they have taken; when if the Swede takes any from the Dane, it will be a Question whether he will not keep them over and above the Restitution of his own, by way of Reparation for Damages. Nor is there anything more equitable, than that such as unjustly take away or possess themselves of other Peoples Rights, by their so doing do their own.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Ratisbon, March 16.* There has been communicated to the Dyet, on the part of the King of Sweden, a long Writing concerning the Grievances his Swedish Majesty complains of against the King of Prussia, on Occasion what has passed in Pomerania; desiring the Dyet not to permit his Swedish Majesty to be oppressed, and assuring them, on his side, that he will contribute all that is in his Power towards restoring the Peace in Germany.

Count Metternich, Minister of the King of Prussia, received two Days ago the Investiture of the Electorate and other Fiefs the King his Master has in the Empire; and because the Minister of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel presented some Days before a Memorial and Protestation in the Name of the young Prince of Nassau-Friesland, against the Investiture of the Principality of Meurs, the Prussian Minister declared, in the Speech he made to the Emperor, that the said Investiture should not

drawn into Consequences, and prejudice Rights and Pretentions of any concerned therein. According to our Advices from Hungary, they have discovered a Conspiracy to stir up a new Insurrection in that Kingdom in favour of Prince Ragotski, and that in order thereto, several Persons, and amongst them Bishop of Nadaudi, held Correspondence with the Turks; but a Boor whom they had sent to Belgrade with Letters, being seized in return with an Answer to those Dispatches, Orders were immediately given by our Generals on that side to seize the Persons concerned in this Conspiracy, and Fortsner, one of the chief Contrivers thereof, and some others, are actually taken into Custody. We receive no Letters from Turkey since our former, but all our Advices from the Frontiers confirm the great Preparations of the Ottomans.

### R E M A R K S.

The Swede does well to remonstrate his Grievances to the Imperial Diet, but the French Forces will soonest do him Justice.

These little German Princes are strangely entangled in their Pretensions. Nassau Friedland may have good Words, but without a lucky hit, may perhaps go whistle for his sight, if he has any to the Principality of Orange.

Last War, the Emperor had like to have lost the Empire by his Obstinacy to Enslave the Hungarians, who would have submitted upon reasonable Terms of Liberty, for Years before they did. Slaves will endeavour to regain their Liberty to the Ruin and Destruction of their Oppressors. The Voice of Nature abets them to it, and justifies and applauds them for it. If the Hungarians are oppressed by the Germans, they do right to recur for relief to Turk, Jew or Pagan, under whom if they can be free and happy (whereas they live miserable Slaves under Christians) the Parable of the Good Samaritan justifies their Choice.

## S P A I N.

*Madrid, March 9.* A French Ship lately arrived at Cadiz from the Havana, brings Advice, that they have fished up five Millions Pieces of Eight from the Wreck of the Fleet which was cast away in the Canal of Bahama and hope to recover a Million and half which is still wanting. Captain Paddon, Ambassador from the King of Great-Brittain to the Emperor of Morocco, waits still at Gibraltar for an Answer from that Prince, as to the Injuries which his Subjects have made on the British Merchants; the Particulars of which are sent to him.

The French Party have entirely lost their Interest at Court, where Affairs are chiefly managed by Count Alberoni, who is supported by the Queen. There's a great Change to be made in the Household, by which the French will be put out of their Places, or have their Salaries so much lessened, that it won't be worth their while to keep their Posts. Contributions are likewise raised on the French Merchants in all our Harbours, notwithstanding the pressing Remonstrances of the French Ambassador to the contrary. This Court has behaved, with respect to the PRETENDER and his Rebellion in Scotland, as it is doubted will be very satisfactory to King George, for whose Interest they entered early Measures, and intend to live in a perfect Understanding with him. As a Proof of this, 'tis said the Affair of the South-Sea Company, and the Assiento, or Contract about Negroe Slaves, will in a few Days be adjudged to the Satisfaction of the Court of Great-Britain.

### R E M A R K S.

If the foregoing Article be true that the French Party has entirely lost their Interest at the Court of Spain, a Man is apt to enquire of himself, how so many British Noblemen come to be Impeach'd, Imprison'd and Outlaw'd for having had a Hand in the last Peace, chiefly because Spain was therein left to the



House of Bourbon; whereas it was foreseeable to Politicians but with half an Eye, that the Death of Lewis XIV. would revive the ancient Feuds betwixt these two Nations, perhaps with more Inveteracy than ever.

We have once before observed, that the Regent will in all likelihood heartily espouse the Cause of the Pretender, were it for no other Reason than this, that King Philip is so much in the Interest of his present Britannick Majesty; otherwise its plain the Regent will probably meet with all the World against him in his Title to the Crown of France, should the present King die without Issue; and it not to be supposed the Regent of France Ignorant of this which is fore-seen by a little English Scribler, a Nation not very famous for Foresight.

But let us carry our Sight a little further upon a Supposition of the Plan of Radtstad viz. That upon the Decease of the present French King without Issue, Scicily were to have Spain, and Philip France. Let us in the next Place suppose that the Pretender die without Issue, then the King of Spain pretends to be the next immediate Heir to the British Crown: And who does not foresee the fatal Consequences that may hence accrue to Great Britain.

F R A N C E.

*Paris, March 16.* While our Courtiers give out, that the Chevalier de S. George is gone from S. Germain's ; that he lay the first Night at Chateau-Thierry, and thence proceeded for Commercy ; that he hath no Expectation of Assistance from this Quarter, towards his making another Expedition, and the like : Others apprehend, that they would only conceal the Place of that Person's Residence ; and the English particularly think they have good Ground to believe, that he is still at S. Germain's. Be this how it will, we do not hear that the Earl of Stair hath yet received any Answer to his Second Memorial. However, it must now be known in a little time, whether the PRETENDER will be openly abetted or not, and who they be that are concerned. Mean while, all the Generals and Officers whose Regiments are in the Towns of French Flanders, are ordered to be at their respective Posts by the 10th of the next Month ; and we hear, that an Alliance is concluded between this Crown and divers Potentates, for the Preservation of the Peace.

*Paris, March 20.* It is still affirmed at our Court, that the PRETENDER is gone from S. Germain to Commercy in Lorrain, there to reside for some time. The King hath by Proclamation granted to our Merchants the free Commerce of Negroes, Gold-

Dust, and other Commodities proper to the Coast of Africa, from the River of Senegall to the Cape of Good hope; provided they equip their Ships only in the Harbours of Rouen, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Nantes.

*Paris, March 25.* They write from Genoa that two Algerines attack'd a Dutch Man of War (in sight of that Port) of fifty Guns, and a hundred and forty Men, and boarded, and took her, the Captain having first been kill'd by a Cannon-Ball. The Duke of Turfis had received Orders from the Court of France, to make his Squadron of Gallies fit to go to Sea, as it was believed, to join the Ships which are equipping at Toulon. The King's Life-Guards are about to be new Cloth'd; but fifty Livres will be saved on each Suit. This Frugality, and what more is used in the Court, will amount to upwards of four hundred thousand Livres. We are assured, that above sixty Millions have been already recoin'd here.

## R E M A R K S.

We make no manner of Doubt but France will assist the PRETENDER more sincerely and earnestly than ever, with all the Force they can spare. The War will commence upon Holland, thro' which Place alone in our poor Opinion, they can harm Great Britain; Thanks to our wooden Walls.

Th

The Alliance said to be made betwixt the Crown of France and divers Potentates, for the Preservation of the Peace, we rather take to be for the Corroboration of the War, for such is frequently the Style of Courts. A very little Time will clear up this Point.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, March 24.* The Turkish Aga, who has been here for some time, set out two Days ago for Amsterdam; where he will continue two or three Days, and then embark at the Texel on board a Dutch Ship, and return home by the way of Smirna; and as he has not finished the Negotiations for which he pretended to be sent hither, concerning the Ship taken by our Privateers, there being Pretensions on our part to be adjusted, the People are confirmed more and more in the Opinion they had, that this was but a Pretence, and that his Errand was to get Information whether the Venetians were to be furnished with any Men of War from these Provinces.

## R E M A R K S.

We believe the Errand of the Turkish Aga in Holland, was not only to get Information, whether the Venetians were to be furnished with any Men of War from those Provinces, but to learn the true State and Posture of

Affairs among the Christian Princes this way. The Turks, who in their Politicks go upon no general Maxims of State, but lye upon the watch to lay hold of every Juncture, every Opportunity of Advantaging themselves. Holland lies in the middle, betwixt Great Britain, France and Germany, and is well furnished with Intelligence from all these places. He might very well inform himself among the Dutch, had he a sure Key to get the Truth out of them; but it is to be supposed, he has his own Intelligences, such as he might more confidently rely upon.

Strange we have not read a Tittle about the Duke of Bavaria this many and many a Day. He lies snug a Recruiting, and should he and his Brother Cologne joyn the French against the Dutch, things would prove but very gloomy.

What Hope of Help from the Emperor? Ten Thousand French sent to Savoy, with the Attempt framing in Alsace against the Northern Allies. The Turk on all sides; the Revolting Hungarians, and the Poles, fought we know, threatening Saxony will be much more than enough upon his Hands.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

*Edinburgh, March 13.* The Government having Advice, that several Chiefs of Clans such as Sir D. Macdonald, the Captain of Clan-ranald, Glengary, Keppoch, Lochel Appin,

pin, Rob. Roi, &c. are at Home at their Houses, in their respective Counties, with their Men about them in considerable Bodies, bringing the Low-Country-Rebels along with them, an Express arrived here on Saturday night with Orders to General Cadogan, who came hither only on Sunday, to march forthwith into the Highlands with 2000 Foot and 500 Dragoons to disperse them; and accordingly he is preparing to set out from hence at the end of this Week, and will go directly to Inverlochy. At the same time several Squadrons of Dragoons, and some British and Dutch Battallions, are order'd to march to England. The rest of the Troops in this Country will continue here till further Orders. The Earl of Sutherland is still indisposed of the Gout; and we hear his Lordship will embark on Thursday next for England.

L O N D O N, *March 25.*

They write from Dublin, that the House of Commons met again the 8th of March, and adjourned to the 20th.

On Sunday last the Right Reverend Dr. Badley, Lord Bishop of Bangor, was consecrated in Ely-Chappel in Holborn, and was introduced into the House of Lords.

Letters arrived by the last Post from France say, That the PRETENDER stopt at Combray, to deliberate whether of three Places,

proposed, namely, Soluthume, Deux-Ponts, and Avignon, he should choose for his Return, and the latter being agreed upon, he set thither accordingly: That Ormond and Bolingbroke were with him, but that Bolingbroke is at Paris.

Prince Kurakin, Minister of the Czar of Muscovy, arrived here last Saturday.

Last Week died Jeremiah Chaplin, Esq; of the Gentlemen Ushers and Daily Waiter to his Majesty.

Philip Monson, Esq; of Herefordshire, lately renounced the Errors of the Church of Rome, and embrac'd the Communion of the Church of England; as it is reported of other Gentlemen of considerable Estates done.

There is Advice from Gibraltar, That the Rovers of Salie have lately taken 2 English Ships, and 2 French; and the King of Morocco who is at Mequeniz, had not yet returned an Answer to the British Minister about the Proposals advanced for renewing Truce.

We are assur'd, That a Squadron is preparing to sail for the Baltick, which is commanded by Sir John Norris.

'Tis said, that Complaint is made against the Captain of the Swift Sloop, for want of Diligence in the Affair of taking the Spanish Ship on the Coast of France, out of which several Rebels of Note had landed from Scotland.



last Monday the Earl of Winton being  
brought to the Bar of the Lords, at the Court  
held in Westminster-Hall, received Sentence  
of Death, which was pronounced upon him  
by the Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor  
of Great-Britain, as Lord High-Steward.

The Postillion that attended the Hearse of  
the late Earl of Derwentwater to his House  
in Northumberland, reports, That the Peo-  
ple there saw the Water about the House turn  
for a quarter of an Hour just about the  
time that his Lordship's Head was struck off,  
and then recover'd its natural Colour; upon  
which they at that very Juncture consider'd

his Lordship's Death. The Lamentation  
there is inexpressible, Thousands of People  
depending for Subsistence upon his Lordship's  
charity; and the Employment they had from  
his Family; so that it seems as if the Day  
of Judgment were come among them.

What an universal Calamity is upon us;  
and more to come, and where will it end?  
The Children of Israel were detained rambling  
40 Years in the Wilderness, not only in Pun-  
ishment of their Rebellion, but because the  
Sins of the Canaanites had not yet fill'd up  
the Measure. The Israelites suffered much,  
but the Canaanites much more, being Root  
and Branch extirpated.

Let us not be dazzled with the Success of  
wicked Men, nor impiously fall foul of Provi-  
dence when we see them prosper and flourish:  
let us only suspend our Thoughts a little;  
till

till we see them at the point of Death, :  
 then pronounce if we would choose it  
 Life, tho' every Hour of it were crow  
 with Successes, for their last Hour of Dea

The Codicil to the Will of a Noblem  
 who was a faithful Adherent to the Reb  
 in 1641, and very serviceable to them agai  
 his King and Country ; as 'tis authenti  
 and speaks the Sense of ours of the same Stat  
 at the dreadful Hour. We think it w  
 proper to be inserted. *E. Pembroke*

ITEM, ' I give——'s Death, I am ve  
 ' Sick, and my Memory fails me ; Si  
 ' me, if I can remember what I ha  
 ' else to give. I have troubled my Mi  
 ' with Things of this World ; but who t  
 ' Devil thought Death had been so near ? F  
 ' what's that ? Now 'tis at my Bed's Fe  
 ' all bloody. Murther ! Murther ! Call  
 ' my Men : Oldsworth, where a plague a  
 ' you all ? I am well help up, to have su  
 ' Comforters. What, was it but a Cat ?  
 ' pox Mew ye, do you take a Lord for  
 ' Mouse ?— So ho, so ho ; there, there ;  
 ' brave Jowler. Plague on that Cur ; coup  
 ' him to Royster.— Come to Bed, Swe  
 ' Heart ; come Duck, come— Pox rot ye a  
 ' where's my Coach ? My Lord Mayor ha  
 ' stay'd at Guild-Hall this two Hours.— Tha  
 ' Cock's worth a King's Ransom ; he runs, h  
 ' runs ; a Thousand Pound to a Bottle o  
 ' Hay—Rub, rub, rub, a pox rub ; a Hur  
 ' die

dred Thousand rubs : 'SDeath, my Bowl's bewitch'd, it has no more Bias than a Pudding—I'll to the House, and remove the Obstructions for Sale of the King's Goods—D—e, there 'tis again; Ha, a Man without a Head! Speak, what art thou? S'Death, can'st not speak without a Head? Ha! and there with Lawn Sleeves, comes just upon me, beckons me—Ha! another yet! all in Purple! my own Master! I beseech your Majesty let me kiss your Hand—No, Blood! Blood! Oh, I am undone: Help! help! Why, Oldsworth! Oh, where are ye all? Is this a time to stop your Noses? Call up my Chaplains: Where's Caldicut; pray, good Caldicut, pray, pray; plague consume you, why do you not pray?

*Concordat cum Originali.*

Nathaniel Brent.  
*see the Will p. 253.*

A Rascal t'other Night accosts a Gentleman in Cheapside, and very impudently rather demands than desires of him the Loan of a shilling. You Scoundrel, For what, says the Gentleman? Sir, replies the Heir apparent to Syburn, You had better lend me a Shilling, or by G--d I'll Inform against you; you know where you were Drinking with me, what Healths you drank, and what else you said here. Drink with you, you Insect, says the Gentleman? No Matter. The Fellow lift up his Voice,

Voice, and was immediately join'd by several such as himself, who along with him boldly charg'd the Gentleman with treasonable Heaths, &c. So in fine committed he was. But having Numbers to speak in his behalf, and they appearing what they were, Rakeshames, with much ado the Gentleman was acquitted. This I am told by a worthy Gentleman for a certain Truth and other Instances that I know of the like Nature, shew it not in the least improbable. What a sad Case is it, for all manner of People to live under such Racks and Apprehensions, like Toads under Harrows.

Yet were the Land cover'd all o'er with the Blood of its Natives, and every Englishman wallowing in his Gore, our Women would indulge their Vanities to the Degree most ridiculous. One of the first Rank of these heartily contemptible Women, having Custom to feed her Lapdog with Milk-Coffee Tea, Chocolate, &c. sent him with her Maid (a great Trust) to visit her Mantua-maker (a great Favour) who, ungrateful as she was quite forgot to treat Shock with Milk Coffee Tea, &c. This being reported to the Lady by the faithful Guardian of Shock her Maid so shock'd Madam, that from that Moment she settled a firm Resolution never more to employ her Mantua-maker. It was an affront never to be forgiven, even tho' an Angel from Heaven should request Pardon for the Mantua-maker. What not regale  
Shock

Shock ! Base intollerable Woman ! Had Ma-  
lam been a Justice o'Peace, it should have  
been an Act of High-Treason, and the Man-  
ua-Maker should have gone to Newgate for't.  
And why not as well as the Gentleman's  
Coachman ; for upon Examination of Evi-  
dence, it appear'd the Coach Horses were the  
Traytors, but were not sent to Newgate, be-  
cause Mr. Pitts had no Stable Room, tho' he has  
Cattle enough both White and Black, especi-  
ally on the common Side. Besides, to speak  
in general without any particular Reflection,  
Who can blame an Ass for being favourable to  
his Brother Beasts.

Now prick up your Ears my Readers all,  
and come and stretch wide your Belief to re-  
ceive my Story, unless you'll be at the Pains  
which is not much) of enquiring the Truth  
hereof your selves. A Gentleman's Coach  
belonging to the Post-Office, in turning hap-  
pen'd to burst open Justice Fuller's Door, and  
the Coachman is therefore straight Committed  
to Newgate as a Traitor. No Excuse, no  
Deprecation heard ; but away with the Vil-  
lain. Should a Gentleman at a Pinch, chance  
to be making Water by his Door, would not  
that amount to a Newgate Confinement too?  
*Only a little gentle Confinement.*

It is plain a Nation boils, when the Scum  
swims a top. Lord, Lord, How I laugh  
when I have these two Idea's before my Eyes ;  
one of a Justice of the Peace, and another of  
a Tapster. To observe a Black Guard Boy  
bid

bid his Worship at the Swan, by Temple-Bar draw him a Mug of sound Beer; there is sort of Mirth in this; but upon Reflection 'tis doleful.

What wonder our Commitments are frequent and extraordinary, and that the Liberties and Properties of Gentlemen are as the Mercy of Common Soldiers, the Dreg and Sweepings of Mankind, who proul about the Town upon the Catch of Advantages of Gentlemen.

One Gentleman of Fortune now has lain above these two Months in Newgate, whose two Soldiers meeting drunk, beat and abuse most pitiously, and then swore upon him treasonable Expressions, for which he was committed. The best on it is, we are assured that the Gentleman is neither Whig nor Tory; and minds Princes as little as the mind him. This being most certain, what Disposition of Mind can secure any Man in Britain, especially in his Cups, and liable to light upon Soldiers.

Another poor ragged Fellow lyes there for having been in like manner accused by Soldiers, who the next Day after he was committed, was so far from being sensible of what he did or said, he knew not what Justice committed him, nor how he came to be there. He is a down-right Idiot, or within a very little of it.

It would be intolerably tedious to mention the great Number of such Hardships within

particular Knowledge. But to compile an Account of all such, would swell to a greater Volume than any thing that ever yet dropped from the Pen of any Man: And what is worst of all, there appears no manner of likelihood of their being discontinued.

S I R,

*IN your last of No. V. I find the following audacious Paragraph :*

There are vast Numbers of Men in Great-Britain, who in outward Shew pretend to be hearty Friends to the House of Hanover, and are at the bottom as staunch Enemies that, as they, are to the PRETENDER. This is indisputable, if it be granted that there are a vast Number of Republicans in the Nation.

*Are you not a very impudent Fellow, to assert so notorious a Falshood, when the World owns, that none so heartily vindicate King George in his just Right and Title to the Crown, whose you style the Republicans? You would place his Majesty in a very fine plight indeed. The Tories who make five Parts of six in the Nation, are a disaffected Crew. The Republicans, which compose the sixth Part, you would make to be treacherous Friends ; then upon what sort of a Foundation do you plant the Throne ; upon his Grace and the Soldiers? Sirrah, remember you owe it from me, that you deserve to be hanged, for vending such scandalous and treasonable Lies.*

This



This we had from the Penny Post. Scandalous enough in all Conscience. But *Aristotle*, and all reasoning Men will stand us; for it is a Syllogism irrefragable in *Dialectic*. That who are Enemies to all Kings and kingly Government, are Enemies to K. George, and I think we need not go about to prove That the Republicans are in their Principle Enemies to all Kings and kingly Government 'tis their very Essence.

Three or four Years ago, who such zealous Patriots as the Whigs? Who appeared in inveterate, and inveighed more against the horrid Course of Arbitrary Power; That Cursed infernally big with Millions of Curses? Who such glorious and splendid Assertors of the Blessings of Liberty and Property? The Inference is easily drawn.

Last Tuesday Sir Thomas Montgomery died.

On Wednesday the Lord Tenham took Seat in the House of Peers.

The same Day Mr. Lyon, who for so long time has been in Custody of a Messenger, on Suspicion of High Treason, was committed to Newgate.

We have received Advice, that the Earl of Seaforth is landed in France.

Sir William Courtenay, Bart. has resigned the Place of Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire.

The Lord Widdrington, the Earl of Camarsham, and the Lord Nairn, are further promoted to the 4th of April.

Letters from Brussels say, that four or five of the PRETENDER's Officers, who had been some time there, are gone for France, the Regency having at the Request of the British Minister ordered them to depart.

Letters from Aberdeen say, that three of the gentlemen Rebels have been lately taken thereabouts, and one of them the Black Jokes Forbs, who was Mar's Bailie of Kildrummie.

We have a Report, that within these few days the Marquis of Tinmouth, the Earls of Arishal and Lithgow, General Buckley, Sir Hugh Paterson, Mr. Keith, Murray of Palmes (which two were said to be dead) and others, the Number of betwixt 20 and 30, have lately pass'd this way, and embarked aboard of some Vessel, in order for France or elsewhere.

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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>.

ROBIN's Last Shift

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c

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SATURDAY, *March 31. 1716*

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P O L A N D.

*Warsaw, March 14.*

**I**T is reported, that the Czar is disposed to assist the Republick in case of need, hath sent a Minister, who remains with the confederate Army. Conferences frequently held between the Senators, King's Officers, and Prince Doldorucki, Ambassador to the Czar, who had not yet Audience of his Majesty, but endeavours all means possible to put an end to the Trouble. The King hath sent the Palatine  
Lul

lin to the Confederates, and hath written the Palatines of Podolia and Czernikow, Mediators, to invite them to come hither; promising them to approve the Treaty of Ra- with all the Clauses and Modifications which the Confederates would insert therein; assuring them that he will summon a Ge- al Dyet for the Month of May, to adjust the Difficulties which may remain; and t he will even content himself, if the Re- lick will allow him to keep but 6000 Sax- in Poland, pursuant to the Confederacy Sendomir. But the Confederates shew no ination to lay down their Arms, till all Saxons have entirely abandoned the King- n.

# R E M A R K S.

It is a Master-piece of Cunning in the Czar, strike in with the Republick of Poland, if can persuade them to trust him; if he can uade them from joining the Turks, and ain t hem within the Bounds of their own untry, he will do both himself and his Al- the best of Service. Had he the silly Bri- s to deal with, he would probably carry point, but perhaps the Poles are sharper. ides, it stands the French and the Swede reamly upon to push them upon other asures; which if they follow, will in all elyhood very much alter the Face of Affairs Europe.

King

King Augustus is too late in condescending pray Heavens that other good Princes may take his Misfortunes for warning.

He that endeavours to found his Dominion upon Terror and Severity, takes pains to secure his own Ruine, if he do not chance to meet with a People already prepared for the Yoke by a natural vileness of Soul, or such an one contracted from a corrupted or corrupt Principle. Had Religion and Morality been heartily decry'd in Poland for a matter of 20 or 30 Years before, perhaps King Augustus had not failed in his Attempt. A certain trading Nation could have spared him a Bishop and a Peer who would have done his Turn effectually.

From the N O R T H.

*Hamburgh, March 27.* Letters from Copenhagen say, they had an Express there from Norway, with Advice, that the King of Sweden, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, and General Poniatowski, one of Stanislaus's Adherents had, with 2000 Foot, and 100 Horse attack'd Lieutenant Colonel Burgman, who guarded the Pass of Basmo with 300 Danish Dragoons, and after a short Dispute oblig'd him to give way, and took him with 65 of his Men; but another Body of the Danes coming up, did so vigorously charge the Swedes that they forced them to retire, pursued them two Leagues back into a Wood, and in this

Action

on the King of Sweden received a Cut in Shoulder; and 'tis said, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, and General Poniaski are mortally wounded. About 1000 Men were kill'd on the Spot, and many of them taken Prisoners. The Danes lost 2000 Men and the Lieutenant Colonel, &c. above-mentioned, were carried off Prisoners by the Swedes.

### R E M A R K S.

We admire those three Great Men should venture themselves in an Enemy's Country, at the Head of so small a Body, without their whole Army to support them. It seems incredible, and comes from Copenhagen, so we will suspend our Belief till we hear it well confirmed.

### G E R M A N Y.

*Ratisbon, March 23.* On Thursday last a Decree of his Imperial Majesty was read in the Diet, representing to the whole Empire the great Danger impending from the Quarrels of the Ottomans; and particularly, that their extraordinary Preparations both by Sea and Land must be designed against the common Enemy, Hungary, and other German Hereditary Kingdoms and Countries: That the Emperor Leopold did, in the Year 1683, enter into an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the King

King John III. of Poland, and the like with the Venetians the succeeding Year; and the three Powers did afterwards render that Alliance perpetual, so that if one of them should be attacked by the common Enemy, the others should assist him with all their Force: That it is notorious what Havock the Turks made in 1715. by reducing the whole Morea and divers Islands in the compass of a few Weeks committing most cruel and unspeakable Outrages, and carrying many Thousands of Christians into Slavery, whereby they have opened to themselves a way to Italy and other Countries: That his Imperial Majesty stood last Year as a Spectator, and even made amicable Proposals for restoring the Peace betwixt the Port and the Venetians, to which the Infidels would not hearken: That forasmuch as the Turks and Tartars make their boast, that they are Powerful enough to maintain the War against all Christendom, and are actually in motion towards the Frontiers, where they fortify the tenible places, and amass all kinds of Necessaries; no farther Declarations of War should be expected on their part, but rather the Commencement of their barbarous Hostilities: That it is evident what Danger the Kingdom of Hungary, Austria, Bohemia and the Italian Branches of the Empire are in; and tho' his Imperial Majesty exerts himself to the utmost against the Infidels, yet were the Hereditary Countries so far exhausted by the late War, that they are not able to

then



themselves sufficient to stand under so heavy a War, without the Support of other Christian Potentates, and especially of the Empire. Therefore, his Imperial Majesty desires the Electors to lend him their wonted Assistance; trusting, that as the Empire hath heroically stood by the Kingdom of Hungary, and the other Imperial Countries, as the Outworks of all Christendom, ever since the Year 1500, which now upwards of two whole Centuries, so will continue to do the same at this time, when it is of that great Importance which it gets the first Advantage; for should the Electors prove so fortunate, all future Helps and Methods might prove equally expensive and ineffectual. Upon the whole Matter therefore, his Imperial Majesty expects from the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, that for the Honour of God, their Conscience for Christianity, and the Safety of their Native Country, they will follow the Example of their Forefathers, by coming to an unanimous Resolution of the Diet, to grant him a ready Supply of Men, Money, &c.

Frankfort, March 25. Such a Difference has opened between the Bishop of Spire and the Inhabitants of the City, that on Saturday he took away from the Burghers their Arms.

## REMARKS.

Why did not the Emperor make good the abovementioned Alliance when the Venetians were first threatned, and then invaded by the Turks? why did not the Pope also, and the rest of the Italian Princes, contribute ear enough to their Assistance? The great Maxim all dangerous Distempers *Principiis obsta*, was here shamefully neglected: And why is the Emperor now so late e'er he demands the Assistance of the Empire? If the Emperor's Troops be as numerous and as good as they are said to be in Hungary, we have good Grounds to hope that the Turks, notwithstanding their vast Numbers, will not be able to stand before them.

We have also upon the same Score, the same Hopes in favour of the Venetians, who have already given the Turks one notable Blow in Dalmatia; but such Soldiers as Italian Princes are like to raise, cannot be expected so good as those raised in Germany where one half of the People have been already in War and are disciplined.

We don't like the Disposition of the Hungarians, and much less that of the Poles and Lithuanians, as we have before several times mentioned; but for these, the Turk, in our Opinion, would not, for all his Numbers appear so formidable. On the contrary, the Venetians might recover from them what they

lost, and other Christian Princes engaged  
 inst these Infidels, might each come off  
 with a Share of their Territory. But the  
 jealousies of other Christian Princes will not  
 permit the Neighbours of the Turks to gain  
 much Ground upon them.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, March 23.* N. S. We hear that at last  
 the PRETENDER hath receiv'd his Pas-  
 ports, and is gone with his Friends thro'  
 Spain, in order, as it is given out, to retire  
 into Swisserland, unless the Prince of Vaude-  
 mont will sell him one of his Countries to-  
 wards the Principality of Montbeliard, which  
 his Friends of that Person are negotiating.  
 The late Lord Bolingbroke is left here, under  
 the fear of being disgraced by the PRETEN-  
 DER, who hath taken the Seals from him as  
 Secretary of State, and given them to the late  
 Lord of Mar.

*Paris, April 1.* The Earl of Nithsdale is  
 arrived here, and lodges at the Lord Melfort's.  
 Letters of the 17th past from Toulon say,  
 that the Ships equipt in that Harbour, were  
 in the Road, but that 'tis thought they  
 will sail to Cadiz to join the Six Portuguese  
 Ships of War that are arming at Lisbon, to re-  
 venge the Rovers of Sallee; and 'tis said they  
 will also be reinforc'd by some English Ships.  
 They add, that there's Advice by a Ship  
 from Genoa, that the German Troops quar-

ter'd at Novi, demand great Sums of the Genoese, on pain of Military Execution.

### R E M A R K S.

What a pack of pleasant Stories had we late about the French and the PRETENDER, to amuse Fools and Children. We will not take the Pains to enumerate and repeat them; but will only say two or three Words in relation to their drift, which seem to be to persuade us, That the PRETENDER's out of all Hopes of any Assistance from France. Now it is certain the French have declar'd, that they will assist the Swede, and in order thereunto, are sending a Squadron to the Baltick, and have a numerous Army in Alsace. We shall either oppose the French this, or we shall not. If we do, there is War begun. If we do not, we shall wish we had done it when it is too late. If we permit the warlike Swede by the Assistance of the French to rear again his shining Crest in Germany, and to have it in his Power, in Conjunction with the French, and perhaps the Poles and Turks, to prescribe what Terms he will to Europe. The French can desire no greater Favour of us, for their own Ends and our Confusion, than that we would hold off till they can bring this important Point to bear, which it is plain they can do in a very little time, probably in half a Campaign.

They have therefore no Business to Attack us. If we become the first Aggressors, then they have a plausible Pretence to make War upon us with all their Force; and if they can first gain their Point aforesaid, can then pour it intirely upon the Dutch, and perhaps compel them to supply Shipping, and turn head against their own best Ally.

'Tis a most ridiculous Story to talk of the PRETENDER's buying an Estate of the Prince of Vaudemont. Should such a Thing be pretended, it would be a palpable Sham. Has he not Armies to pay, and other things to do with his Money? It is very much to be doubted, that his Affairs are not so desperate, and so we should find to our Cost, could the French cope with us in Shipping. But our wooden Munuments keep 'em at a Distance.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, March 31.* The respective Garrisons of this State are actually reviewing; and Commissaries are order'd to go and visit the Magazines, upon Complaint that they are in a manner empty, and that the Powder in them is not of a due Consistency. We are about to have a new State-Lottery of a Million and a half, upon the same Foot as the Two last, at twenty five Livers a Ticket; but fear it will not be fill'd in haste. The States of Holland separated last Saturday, and

will not re-assemble till the 15th of next Month. 'Tis said before they broke up, they not only gave their Assent to the Ratification of the Treaty of Alliance between the King of Great-Britain and this Republick, but also to the Treaty between the Elector Palatine and the State, whereby that Prince enters into the Guaranty of the Barrier which their High Mightinesses have in the Austrian Netherlands, in exchange for the Assent the States have given (under the Restriction formerly mentioned) to the Cession made by the Emperor of the Dutchy of Limburg to that Elector. We are assured, that upon the reiterated Instances of the Merchants, Orders are given for fitting out with all Expedition, Men of War for the protection of the Trade the Subjects of this State carry on in the B. tick; and 'tis computed they will be ready to go to Sea by the middle of May. The State of Holland proposed to grant 8 Ships for the Service, but the Deputies of the Colleges of the Admiralty made so sensible Representations against that Number, by Reason the Finances are exhausted, and the State encumbered with Debts, that it was thought fit to allow no more than six. The Deputation is suspended that was resolved to be sent to the Province of Utrecht, to oblige them to pay the six Companies that are placed upon their Repartition, which they have constantly refused, upon their absolute Incapacity to do it, as they have proved by a Letter written to the



the Generality upon that Subject. This gives the States much uneasiness, because they cannot place those six Companies upon any other Province, without departing from that Proportion which is regulated and founded upon the Act of Union; and at the same time cannot reduce those Troops, what we have on Foot being inferiour in Number to those that were kept up after the Peace of Ryswick, notwithstanding that the Territory and Places to be guarded in the present Barrier of the States, is more extensive, and that Dendermond only has a Party Garrison, whereas at that Peace all the Towns of the Barrier were Garrison'd by part Dutch and part Spanish Troops; so that some way must be found for maintaining them. The States General and the Council of State are considering of the Means of providing for them, either out of the Revenue arising from the Barrier, or by some other Funds.

### R E M A R K S.

We perceive the Dutch design to send but a small Number of Ships to the Baltick, and if we find as few, the French and the Swedes will carry all before them there. Now as the Consequences of this must fall heavy upon the Dutch before they can reach us, why shall the weight of prevention lye almost entirely upon us? The Dutch too seem to be so low in their Forces, as if they did



not expect an Attack, which would there be the more dangerous, should it be upon them. Just in such a posture they see to be in the Year 1672. when the French like to have swallowed them up Root Branch in one Campaign. And then too made their Peace by a present of Men of V The Sanguine may flatter themselves with what Schemes and Fancies they please, still in our poor Opinion, the posture of Affairs is but gloomy.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburgh, March 20.* 'Tis strongly reported among the Jacobites both here and in other parts, that the Rebels were twenty Battalions, and ten Squadrons at Montrose, with the PRETENDER embark'd and left the other that both the one and the other were indeed so weak, as to make up no more than a thousand Foot and five hundred Horse; that the first were all Clans and Highlanders, the last all Gentlemen and their Servants, the Low-Country Foot being dispersed and gone home; that General Gordon was left Commander of the Foot, and the Earl Marischal of the Horse; and Orders were given by the PRETENDER to both, to keep together in one Body or Bodies as long as they could, particularly till the first of May, before which time he reckoned to be able to let them hear from him in England; that he left all the Month

e had with them, and a promise of more to  
 e sent to them speedily; that they march'd  
 ro' Aberdeen to Riven in Badenoch, where  
 ey found they were decreased to four thou-  
 and-Foot, and four hundred Horse; but the  
 me Number of Battallions and Squadrons  
 ill; a hundred and twenty Gentlemen of the  
 ost Guilty and Obnoxious to the Law, having  
 est them, to seek a Passage into some other  
 Country; that from Riven they dispersed for  
 he Conveniency of Subsistence, by Battallions  
 nd Squadrons, separately here and there,  
 ro' the Highlands, along with their respec-  
 tive Chiefs and Commanders, who re-  
 ired every one to his Country where they  
 ould, the Horse in Lochabar, and the Foot  
 n the other Highlands and Isles, where they  
 ontinue still in so many different Bodies,  
 waiting till the PRETENDER make good  
 is Word to them; that there are five Battal-  
 ons of Mac Donalds, viz. two of Sir Donald  
 Mac Donalds the Chief, and those of Clanra-  
 ald, Glengary and Keppoch; two of Came-  
 ons or Lochell, one of Stuart of Appin, one  
 f Strowan Robertson, two of Mar, two of  
 Broadalbin, one of Drummond, one of Mac-  
 ntosh's, one of Maclean's, one of Mac Greg-  
 or's, one of Panmure, one of Ogilvy, and  
 one of Tullibardine; that there are the Squa-  
 drons of Marischal, Kintore, Southesk, Pan-  
 mure, Ogilvy, Tullibardine, Mar, Drum-  
 mond, Lithgow, and Strathmore; that since  
 they came into the Highlands, they have re-

cruited the Battallions, but not the Squadrons, so as that they are now each three hundred Men strong; that they have been joined by the Earl of Seaforth, and four Battalions of the Mackenzies, as also by Gordon of Glenbucket, and two Squadrons of Hurley's Horse, so that now they are in all twenty four Battallions and twelve Squadrons, making up about six thousand Foot and six hundred Horse; and that Colonel Hay, the Lord Duple's Brother, who with others went late from the Orkneys into France, is again returned to the Highlands on board a Ship, with Arms, Ammunition, and Money sufficient to support them till the first of August; at which time it seems the PRETENDER has again put off the fulfilling of his Promise. But all this is Jacobite News, and wants to be confirmed. However it be, General Cloghan has a Mind to try their Strength with half their Number of the King's Troops, they don't come in by the 25th Instant, they are summon'd, and surrender themselves and Arms, with their Chiefs and Leaders to if they can bring 'em along, upon the Terms of his Majesty's Mercy. Last Week three Men of War were ordered and sailed North about by the Orkneys for the West Coast to attack them thereby Sea, and this Day the General set out hence for Perth and Dunkeld, from whence he will go to Blair of Athol and Raven in Badenoch, at the last of which Place a Rendezvous is to be next Week of three thousand

ousand Foot and six hundred Dragoons, drawn out of all the Garrisons in Scotland, with whom he is to go against the Rebels by Land, quit them all to Fire and Sword, and reckons to be able to give a compleat Account of them in less than a Month from the Date thereof, being the Day of his Departure hence. On Saturday Night last we had an Express from London, with Orders for the imbarquing of the Prisoners who were taken at the Battle of Dumblain, the Passage of the Forth, or elsewhere, on board the Artillery Ships which are upon their return to London, except the Chiefs and other Gentlemen of Estates, who are to be try'd here. This Night the Lord Glenurquay arrived here Prisoner from Inverness, and is committed to the Castle. The Marquis of Huntley and the Lord Rollo are likewise upon the Road hither from thence, and will be here in a few Days. The other Prisoners in the North come by Sea.

R E M A R K S.

We hear his Grace the Duke of Argyle is to be sent down Post to Scotland. What is the Enterprize too great for the Doughty and incomparable Cadogan; or must his Grace the Duke of Argyle be perpetually put upon doing Miracles? No, that's not all. He's Quick-sighted and Penetrating, and too Faithful and Sincere. The Republicans must have his Absence.

L O N.

L O N D O N, *March 25.*

Dr. Hans Sloane of Chelsea, is create Baronet of Great Britain.

Robert Hales, Esq; is made one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, in the room of Christopher Musgrave, Bart.

Four Captains of Men of War are laid out of Commission.

Last Saturday the Assizes ended at King's Bench where four Persons were sentenced to Death to be burnt in the Hand, and fifteen to be whipt; and yesterday Morning the Judge set out for Rochester, to hold the Assizes at Kent.

We hear that the Viscountess of Kent having lately presented a Petition to the King, his Majesty has been pleased to allow 150 l. per Annum for the Education of Children, besides her own Joynture.

Simon Clement, Esq; who was Secretary at Vienna from the late Queen, and continued since, lately arrived here.

Last Week the Mayor and two Aldermen of Newcastle Under Line in Staffordshire, who have been for some time in Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers, were admitted Bail.

His Majesty has given the Royal Assent to the Bill for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, and to that in favour of the Lord James Murray, the Duke of Athol's second Son.

A Jeweller has been hanged at Edinburgh for counterfeiting the Stamp on Paper.

Kingston, March 21. 1715.

S I R,

I hope this true Relation may find place in your Paper, which will oblige all our Inhabitants, particularly, Sir, Yours,

J. Mayo.

Several honest People on the 8th instant (in gratitude to the fragrant Memory of the late immortal Queen) being the Anniversary of her Accession to the Crown, usher'd in the Day (as they solemnize K. William's) by ringing the Bells, displaying the Flag on the Steeple. This so nettled a Quondam Breviat Major, but now a Captain here (whose Name is as sufficiently known at Manchester as Kingston) that he utter'd many horrid imprecations against all who spoke but decently of that B. . . h, his usual Epithet when he names our late Excellent Princess; and threaten'd that if they took not down the Flag, or suffered not him to do it, he would fire the Town. And in the hearing of several, he damn'd the Ch. . . and said he'd make a Stable of it, as he told the pusillanimous Church-warden, who with the Bailiffs, he bullied into a foolish Compliance, tho' he could not the Women and Children, against whom (Coward-like) he commanded his Betters, (i. e. every Trooper) to arm, rendezvous, load their Carbines and Pistols; So aided, he made a Conquest of the Flag and one poor Boy, which were both



both led in Triumph to the Guard-room, and there kept : Happy was it for him that he escaped out of the Church from Goody Todd and several other old Womens Fury, who impatiently expected him at one of the Church Doors ; but he apprehending it, sneak'd out at another, and so saved his Eyes. The great Diservice he do the Prince whose Bread he eats ; that Dishonour to the Duke his Colonel ; to the Officers and all the private Gentlemen (beloved here for their Civility) his terrifying the Townsfolk, and lewd Behaviour to the fair Sex, even in the Church, obliges me thus to expose him.

N. B. No sooner had he boasted of his great Victory over the Flag, old Woman and Boy, but a Clister-pipe Coxcomb discovered to him two other Flags (which Hydra-like) had sprung out of the Steeple, one of which was a red Curtain (called by him a bloody Flag) that it perfectly compleated his Distraction.

We have had many such tastes of the Rum as these, as rank as the Cookery of Hell could raise them. But, thank God, the Church is in no Danger, things must be reformed by degrees ; our Jaylors and Troopers as the increase, may be accommodated with Prison and Stables. We hope our Fifty new Churches go forward. They were ordered in the time of her late pious Majesty.

We presume the Rioter above-mentioned is some Scoundrel crept into Commission.



We are told that a Pardon is gone down Beaufort, now Lord Lovat, against whom a Commission of Fire and Sword was issued in the time of King William, for ravishing the Lady Lovat, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Hol.

In the Memoirs of Scotland, said to be composed from a Memorandum Book of Mr. Lockart of Carnwath, the said Lord Lovat is charged with having forged the famous Scotch Plot, which had like to have cut off the Flower of the Scotch Nobility and Gentry; for the Detail of which we refer the Reader to the said Memoirs.

We hear that Macartie, who murdered his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, pretends to be in hopes of his Pardon.

In the Days of 41, Murders, Rapes, Incests, Sacriledges, all Sins crammed together, were not so unpardonable as Speaking or Writing Truth.

And no wonder, for they that draw their pleasures from Hell, must be gaul'd and cut to pieces with Truth which is the Light of Heaven.

Nothing so much frights the Damned in Hell, as a Chasm through the Earth which lets in the Light upon them.

How ought we therefore to praise God, who blesses us with the Protection of a Government so gentle, whom if we have the Misfortune to offend, we beseech Mankind, and which is more, their own Native Goodness

ness and Divine Virtues, to become Intercessors for our Pardon.

In one of our last we gave an Account of a Sicknes that rages at Chester among the Prisoners there, and it seems has a snap at the Town's People. A Sicknes is now beginning in the Common-side of Newgate, nay, and got into the Press-Yard. Heaven prevent its spreading farther; tho' never any Nation deserv'd it, never any more ripe for Destruction. Let each particular examine his Conscience, survey the present Posture of Affairs, and then bethink himself if it be not high time for him or her to look after one.

They say the PRETENDER wept when he found himself oblig'd to retreat from Scotland; it seems as if in that they would inuendurate him Genuine, for the Three Nations in Tears for their Sins, and so they were 41, when the Three Nations were but one Goal.

These were strange inhumane Times, when Men could neither get Leave to withdraw themselves from under the Government, nor be permitted to live, they nor their Families under it without damning their Souls.

Had the late French King pent his Hungry Hounds on all sides within his Kingdom, and compelled them solemnly to swear to Truth and Substantiation, or that they and their Families should perish, How many Monsters of Cruelty should we have called him? How should

have stretched his Character beyond that of all the Fiends together, and tinctured it with deeper Black than that of the deepest Spot of Hell.

The World has more than once seen a Set of People act those things which themselves in their own Writings have most inveigh'd against as execrable.

Who can read the Writings of Sir *Richard Steele*, Mr. *Addison*, and others, without being r'd with the Love of Liberty, and without being ready to draw his Sword against Arbitrary Power? But Mr. *W*—— the Messenger tells us, What might be lawfully printed in Queen *Anne's* Reign is become Treason now. Whence this Eccho comes we know not; but we don't take him for an Act of Parliament, so' Nature has printed his Physiognomy in Scrawl of a Character very Antick.

It was lawful in the Reign of her late Majesty, both to Speak and Write in Favour of the illustrious House of Hanover, and we hope is not yet Treason. We will therefore boldly assert it as a Truth, equally as resolute as the Mid-day Sun in Egypt, where the Sky is ever clear, that Gentleness, Clemency and Mercy, best secure his Majesty on all sides from his Enemies, both at Home and abroad (for if from the first, the last cannot hurt him.) It is no Treason to say, his Majesty is situated at home betwixt Jacobites and Republicans; and that when the first are quelled (as they now are) the latter may not be

be the less dangerous, for being the more concealed under the specious Names of Friend and faithful Subjects. It is again another Truth no less shining and incontestable, that his Grace the Duke of Argyle is to be relied upon as a truly sincere and faithful Subject to his Majesty King George. And his Grace prompted by his natural Goodness, Perspicacity and Magnanimity, is, it seems, a zealous Intercessor with his Majesty for an Act of Amnesty and Indemnity.

This, in the Character of the Duke of Argyle, as in that of the first Cæsar, will shine beyond his Trophies.

'Tis already indisputable, that his Grace is sincere, and of that Point his Majesty is certain; so that the only remaining Query is Whether his Grace's Counsel is to be looked upon as wise as it is sincere? Now that the World, that knows the Character of his Grace, and of his faithful Brother, need not Eclaircissement from me on that Point. Every one yields the Duke Penetration, and Lord Islay to be one of the most wise and learned Noblemen this Day on Earth.

The short of the Argument is, let a Mistletoe tickle me with never such plausible Pretences I should still suspect him that endeavour'd to breed in my Wife and Family an Aversion towards me: And in the very same manner that can never be good Advice which robs the King of the Hearts of his Subjects.

But what, shall we pardon Rebels taken in the very Act, attempting Sword in Hand the Life and the Crown of his sacred Majesty?

Yes, I answer, for that very Reason which designing Men pretend to urge for their not being pardon'd, viz. *To stop the growth of Rebellion.*

To set this Point in as clear a Light as my usual Brevity will permit me; 'Tis notorious to Man, Woman and Child, that his Majesty (as it were) born to the Throne upon the Arms of his over-joy'd Subjects, and waisted either by their hearty Acclamations; and that continued Series of Severities has since turn'd the Tide of their Affections and their secret Wishes against him; that this gave Encouragement to the late Rebellion, which had otherwise never been attempted. And 'tis plain Demonstration, that a Continuance of the same Severities will inflame the said Affection of the Subject; and from the Blood of every executed Rebel Thousands on every side will sprout.

This will indeed be as the Republicans would have it, whose Game is play'd to the death, when they can render his Majesty and his Family odious to his People. But if there is any way to retrieve the Affections of his People, it must palpably be by taking Measures contrary to those by which he has lost their Affections, which alone will *Stop the growth of Rebellion.*

And.

And what! the very first Opportunity his Majesty has had of exerting his Clemency, to pretend to make him glut himself, as it were, on the Blood of the Profligate who surrendred upon Assurances from his Generals, that they could not fail of Mercy. What sort of a Character are some People eagerly striving to stamp upon his Majesty. What sort of an Opinion of him would be imprint upon the Hearts of his People. What appeal to the whole World, if this be a Republican Contrivance, to render his Majesty and his People, if possible, irreconcilable.

Go on, thou British *Hercules*, *Argyle*, sincere Lover of thy King and Country, on thou Hero, and defeat Republicans with the same brave and irresistible Genius as thou hast done Jacobites, that the Great God may say, by the Conduct of my true *Argyle*. I have stood the Shock of Storms that roar on every side, and dash'd them all to Foam.

We hear the Lord Carnwath is to be don'd, and the Lords Widdrington and Newton to be banish'd.

We are inform'd that Captain Miles, Commander of a Man of War, has resign'd his Commission.

It's said a Company will be added to the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment in Scotland.

Both Houses of Parliament are adjourn'd till Monday sevensnight. Circular Letters sent for the Members of the House of Commons, to attend the Service of the House.





Part I.

Nº. 8

**ROBIN's Last Shift :**

O R,

**WEEKLY REMARKS, &c**

**SATURDAY, *April* 7. 1716.**

**P O L A N D.**

*Warsaw, March 20.*

**T**HE King is not yet gone from hence, by reason that a great Detachment of the Confederate Nobility, and some Troops of the Crown Army, have passed the Vistula, and are arrived in this Neighbourhood. Colonel Hake, who commands the Regiment of the Prince Royal of Saxony, had yesterday a Rencontre with that Detachment, and was dangerously wounded in the Action, whereof we know

Now not yet the Particulars. 'Tis said, that the King be retained some Days longer by the Neighbourhood of the Confederates, the Lt-Marshall, Count de Fleming, will departognito, to go to meet his Czarian Majesty, who is upon his Journey to visit the Duke of Sackemburg Swerin. According to the Addresses from Lithuania, the Nobility continue Confederate against the Crown, and we are assured they have chosen for their Chief, the Marshal of the Army of the Great Duke; whereupon the King has caused some Regiments of Horse to march to observe their Movings. The Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels and General Bauditz, are ordered to return with their Troops towards the Vistula, which is all covered with Ice in many Places.

*Warsaw, March 26.* The King judging it safe as yet to go towards Dantzick, hath sent the Bishop of Cujavia, the Chancellor zembeck, and General Flemming to the Czar. The Confederates have deputed a Staff to go to Foreign Courts, and demand Assistance against the Saxons.

## REMARKS.

What I have often over and over again retold, will, I doubt, at last come to pass. The Turks will joyn the Poles, and make a dreadful Irruption from that Quarter into Christendom. King Augustus, to prevent it, will, at last call his Saxons out of Poland; but,

but, alas! I fear 'tis too late. What the Czar may do to divert the Storm, I know not; but to draw it from others upon himself will be a piece of Policy that he may too late repent of. We have seen a Coalition of the Spaniards with the French, and why not of the Poles with the Turks? Religion is her out of Doors! Poland is a Nation in a Flame which the more you oppose, the more dangerous and pernicious it may prove: Fair means seem the only way; and happy, if these can extinguish it, for if cruelty threatens Europe. The best play of the European Princes seem to be to pretend to side with the Poles, and try to sooth them into Quiet.

How easily might this have been prevented. But will this be a Warning to other Princes not to hearken to hot-headed Counsellors and their rash and violent Measures. They think it is but gathering together into Poland a few wild Beasts in red blind Instruments of Tyranny, and there is no further Danger. But — Men are Men. There are more Flies taken with six Drops of Honey, than with hundred Ton of Vinegar. Let the Promise be well weigh'd by the Sticklers against Annexity and Indemnity.

From the N O R T H.

*Stockholm, March 16.* Yesterday we received some Expresses from Norway with Letters of the 12th Instant, which bring Advice, that

The designed Invasion of Norway had proved  
key to the King of Sweden, and that a  
fight had happen'd, the following Relation  
whereof we have procured from good Hands  
Holmland. The King of Sweden on the  
a Instant at ten in the Morning set out with  
o Horse of the Regiment of Koler, 200  
ragoons of that of Fersen, one Battalion of  
derfield, one Battalion of Slippenbach, and  
ur Companies of the Regiment of that of  
lkenberg. His Majesty received Intelligence  
the Way, that three Companies of the En-  
es Infantry lay encamped not far off, where-  
on he thought fit with the Horse only, to  
vance with speed, in order to surround and  
e them Prisoners. But being come thither  
out Noon, they found no more than a Co-  
nel and two Officers with some few Soldiers,  
no upon the Advance of our Men betook  
emselves to flight towards a Farm House  
at stood near; but thinking themselves not  
e there, and endeavouring to run further,  
ey were set upon by the Hereditary Prince  
Hesse-Cassel, who took the Officers Pri-  
ers, with 50 Soldiers and a Colours. The  
xt Morning by break of Day, the Danish  
olonel Kruse with three Squadrons came up  
th us, and fell so violently upon our Avant-  
uard, that he put them and the Ranks near  
em into some Disorder. But the King with  
e Prince of Hesse-Cassel coming up with the  
t of the Cavalry, the Enemies were spee-  
y repulsed. In this Action the Prince of

Hesse-Cassel received a Shot in his Right Leg in the upper and most fleshy part, but the Bullet not going through, and sticking in the Flesh, was taken out without great Trouble so that it is hoped his Highness will soon be cured of that Wound. The Swedish General Poniatowski was shot also with two Bullets in his Right Shoulder, one whereof went through to the left side of his Neck, and the other was left sticking in the Flesh, and has been since cut out. And among the common Soldiers there were a great many wounded. On the Danish Side, Colonel Kruse's Lieutenant-Colonel, with 35 to 13 Troopers, were kill'd, and Colonel Kruse himself being mortally wounded, was taken Prisoner.

*Hamburgh, April 7.* The Swedes are now said to be got to Bergen in Norway. The Danes seem concerned, that some French Men of War are to come to the Assistance of Sweden; and the Danish Councillor Van Holst is set out for the Court of Great Britain, to desire that the Men of War of that Nation designed for the Sound may hasten their departure.

### REMARKS.

Should the Swede in this succeed, and drive off Norway from Denmark; be joyn'd by a Squadron and a little Army from France; relieve Wisnar and replant his Foot in Germany, whilst the French from another Quarter

and the Poles and Turks from a third, attack  
the Northern Allies, it may go hard with  
them. 'Twill be a Mercy if there be not  
more than one Augustus, who has taken a  
great deal of Pains, suffer'd numberless Fa-  
tues, and lavish'd a deal of Blood and Treas-  
ure, only at last to lose All.

Princes, who are Examples to all Mankind,  
should take care of doing Vilenesses or rank  
Justice, for the King of Kings will shew  
himself at last in Justice, even in this World.  
How long did Lewis XIV. flourish seemingly  
in human Policy and the Arm of Flesh, and  
at last own'd the Salvation of his Crown  
and Kingdom to the visible Finger of God.

A Prince or Nation that despises God, his  
Word, his Laws, his Justice, shall at last be  
terribly taught to revere them. This is a  
plain Truth, and yet who minds it?

Not Jesus Christ, but Machiavel, is become  
with Christians the Son of God; and there-  
fore no wonder if after oppressing, wronging,  
and butchering one another, we become at last  
prey to the Turk.

## GERMANY.

*Vienna, March 28.* An Express is arrived  
from Poland, to inform the Court, that the  
King of Poland in regard to the present Con-  
flict with respect to the Turks, desists  
in his Right, and has resolved to cause his  
own Troops to retire to Saxony, to take  
I 2 away



away the pretence of Discontent from the Polish Confederates. The Pope very much solicites the Emperor to declare himself against the Turks; and the Court seems enough disposed to it, provided the Pope and the other Princes of Italy, whose Interest is against permitting the encrease of the Ottoman Empire, will contribute a good Sum of Money towards maintaining the Troops, and the extraordinary Expences, that will be wanted on that Occasion.

*Ratisbon, April 2.* The King of Great Britain has caused a Memorial to be presented to the Diet, to desire the Princes and States of the Empire to give no shelter to **PRETENDER** in their Dominions.

### R E M A R K S.

The Germans have a pretty Knack Squeezing Bribes from other People, to defend themselves in a common Danger. A certain Island knows it from sad Experience. Ireland and Flanders gain'd, and Hungary enslav'd others Purses, and at last forc'd to make a desperate March to save the Germans themselves from a Foreign Yoke; and yet, God! where's the Gratitude? They owe nothing but haughty Usage.

'Tis wisely done, by way of Prevention to present a Memorial to the Diet of Ratisbon: But at present it does not seem likely that the **PRETENDER** should any w



and shelter in Germany, unless Bavaria should  
y,

*Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.*

But Avignon seems to be a better Situation  
for him. But 'tis to be wished, that we may  
find the Emperor so much his Enemy as we  
might hope for..

# ITALY:

Venice, March 14. Letters from Corfu of  
the 17th past, confirm the Burning the Man  
of War call'd the Queen of the Sea. Gene-  
ral Schulembourg had resolved to level two  
heights, one called Abraham's Mount, from  
whence the Place might be annoy'd, and to  
razе some useless Works of the old Fortifica-  
tions. We send thither, as often as Ships go  
out, Ammunition, Provisions, Arms, and o-  
ther necessaries; and next Week, 'tis hoped,  
our great Convoy will sail, with a good num-  
ber of German Soldiers. It will be Com-  
manded by Signior Loredano, lately nominat-  
ed General of the Isles, who carries upwards  
of five hundred thousand Ducats to pay the  
Troops. We are fitting out, with all possible  
Expedition. eight Corvettes with Sails and  
Guns, to act upon the Adriatick against the  
Dulcignots; and they will be fit to put to Sea  
about Ascension-Tide. Divers Ships arrived  
from Dalmatia have brought Advice, that Ge-

General Emo was at Nerenta, with Part of the Troops, and the General Officers, whence he had sent his Orders for the Defence of the Places of that Province, particularly Cattaro and Castel Novo.

## R E M A R K S.

It is a Pleasure to me to observe the Venetians so brisk and so alerte about their Business; but I cannot yet foresee a Fleet prepared fit to cope with that of the Turks.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, April 3. N. S.* The Count de Laour Ambassador at Vienna, hath by an extraordinary Courier who brought Dispatches from this Court from that of Constantinople, informed the Regent, that at last the Imperialists have concluded their Treaties with the Republick of Venice, by vertue of which they oblige themselves to declare War against the Turks. Among other Articles, we hear that one binds the Emperor to furnish the Venetians with two thousand five hundred Horse and the like Number of Foot, to act where they think fit; and by another his Imperial Majesty engages to make a Diversion early in the Spring, on the Frontiers of Hungary and Transilvania, with an Army of a hundred thousand Men: And the Venetians on the Part, yield to the Emperor certain Lands toward

ards this Trentine and Friule. The News  
 very satisfactory to our Court, which took  
 embrace at the good Understanding between  
 those of Vienna, London and others, and hath  
 nothing to fear on the Part of the House of  
 Austria, when once the main Strength of the  
 Ottomans is turn'd against the same. The  
 King hath got a little Cough, but not in the  
 least dangerous. The Regent is in perfect  
 health, and hath given several Audiences this  
 Week, to the Ministers of Sweden, Portugal,  
 Sicily, and Lorain. Monsieur d'Ibberville,  
 our Minister at the Court of Great Britain,  
 is order'd to tarry there three Months longer,  
 when he will be released by the Marquis d'A-  
 egre, in case the Difficulties so long subsist-  
 ing betwixt the two Courts can be removed.  
 The Marquis d'Torcy hath now the grand  
 Direction of Foreign Affairs, as he had in  
 the Life-time of the late King; the Marshal  
 d'Huxelles having prevailed with the Regent  
 to excuse him from it. The Refugees from  
 England demand the same Favour and Pro-  
 tection at Paris, and in all France, as is gi-  
 ven to the French Refugees in England; and  
 they even sollicite for Pensions and Assistance  
 from the Court. The Earl of Nithisdale is  
 at present at St. Germain, but the late Earl of  
 Mar and others are in this City. The Report  
 continues, that the late Lord Bolingbroke en-  
 deavours to make his Peace with the Court of  
 Great Britain, or rather to deserve their Fa-  
 vour, by discovering all what he knows. But

the Jacobites say, that were he in England again, he might do the **PRETENDER** more Service than he can here. 'Tis said, a Chevalier de St. George hath been at Detmold, and is since gone to reside at Avignon; but that the English are not entirely easy on it, alledging that he may soon pass from Avignon to Toulon. The thirteen Ships quipped at that Port, lye in the Road, and wait only for Orders; but some will have that Men are at work there upon four or five Ships more to joyn them. We know not the Occasion of our Sea-Armament; but whatever it may be, the Equipment is carried in several of our Harbours. The **PRINCE OF DORSET** is reported to have written a Letter to the Pope, and other Princes who he knows to be in his Interest, assuring them that he was obliged to retire from Scotland nor for fear of the Superiority of the Duke of Hanover's Troops (so he styles his Britannick Majesty) but upon the timely Intelligence he received, that some who pretend to have taken up Arms in his Favour and Defence, had formed a Design among themselves to seize him, and deliver him up to the aforesaid Duke: And that he trusted, notwithstanding, by the Assistance of his Friends, to be able in a short time to go upon that Expedition again with more Success.

## REMARKS.

The 10000 Men formerly said to be granted from the Emperor to the Venetians, are now dwindled to 5000, and pray God even these Supplies be not such as we used to have in the late Wars. A little too much upon the synecdoche, a small part for the whole. At least they'll make sure of the Lands towards Trentine and Friule.

The Turk will in likelyhood be worsted on the side of Hungary, could a Man answer for the Events of War: But who thought the Muscovites in the last War would have been so shamefully surrounded by the Turks? And who thought the experienced Tallard would have so sillily play'd the Fool at Hochstedt? All things rightly considered, who would make War that could avoid it? Are not Europeans out of their Wits?

Let me be so vain, as to desire my Readers to look back to my former Remarks, how that they jump with this *very satisfactory News* to France. I gave it for my Opinion, that they only wanted to see the Turk grapple, to rid them of Apprehensions from Austria; and now who will answer for it, that their mighty Preparations by Sea shall be put to no manner of Use, in so fair an Opportunity as they now have, in all likelyhood, to do almost what they please. We hope they'll let slip this Opportunity, and that they shall  
I. 5 never

never have such another. Let the Emperer make Peace with the Turks, things standing as they are, and as we hope they will elsewhere, and they will be soon past *taking Unbrage*.

How comes Portugal in along with Sweden, Sicily and Lorain? Something is brewing, and I am mistaken if France lye idle.

One would think this should put us mind of composing our Differences. I know no Reason against it, but the Humours some Men, who seem to make human Blood and Misery their Recreation and Delight whose dire dropscical Thirst of Cruelty, feed by more Drinking more and more increase. I do not mean the Government; but there can be no harm in wishing his sacred Majesty may be preserved from evil Councillors, and that every Courtier about him were an Argyle, Man for Amnesty and Indemnity.

Of what Advantage can it be to draw more Blood of one Briton more? All the World knows that it will breed more ill Blood; and we have but too much of that already. Now we make it more or less? Surely it is a highth of Frenzy to seek to make it more.

The sure Defence against the PRETENDER, is the Recovery of the Hearts of our Subjects. And they that go upon contrarious Politicks, dare not publish their Reasons that are so ridiculously weak.

Reflecting upon the late Affairs in Scotland here arise, to my humble Judgment, very good Grounds for the Pretender's Suspicion. But what signifies cutting him off, when a worse would arise in his stead: I'll be for once so bold as to assert, that there is but one Method of Safety against all Pretenders, and that is, Union among Britons.

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, April 10.* French Letters make mention of a Rencontre which happened about the searching of a Ship under the Cannon of St. Malo. This State hath evacuated to the Emperor, his part of the Upper Quarter of Gelderland. Count Tilly, the Earl of Albemarle, Baron Fagel, and other Dutch Generals, are expected here by the close of next Week. Concerning the Swedish Expedition in Norway, our Prints are still valuable only for their amazing Variety.

## R E M A R K S.

I shall swerve from my Article in this Remark, and only observe, that the Dutch seem unconcerned, and are making but little Preparation, whilst the French are making a great deal,

GREAT-



## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburg, March 29.* We have an Account from Inverness, that Frazer of Beaufort, by Warrant from General Wightman, upon some Information which he had given, hath apprehended the Earl of Cromarty and the Laird of Inchcoulter, two Gentlemen of the Name of Mackenzie, who have been at home in their Houses all this while, and not concerned themselves (as ever we heard) in the Rebellion; and carry'd them Prisoners to Inverness. The Marquis of Huntley being indispos'd, has desir'd to be carry'd to his own House of Castle-Gordon, till he recovers his Health, which Favour General Wightman hath procured to him from General Cadogan. General Wightman is march'd from Inverness with a thousand Foot, to Riven in Badenoch to the Rendezvous there, where General Cadogan is not yet arriv'd. The Report continues, that Colonel Hay is lately arrived in the Highlands from France; as is also Major Elephan, who deserted from the Camp at Stirling, and went away with the PRETENDER; both with Messages and Money to the Rebels, who are more numerous and considerable than was thought; for which Reason more and more Troops are ordered to go against them from all parts; and 'tis now said that all the Troops in Scotland will march that way, besides Frazer aforesaid, who with some

f his own Name, the Rosses and Forbesses, are to serve as Guides into the Highlands, and to ferret out the Rebels where-ever they are. On Tuesday last General Cadogan was still at the Duke of Athol's House of Blair; but the Troops were moving forwards to Riven, and had plundered and burnt in their way the Lands of Struan Robertson, where they found nothing but Women and Children, who were turned into the Fields, all the Men and Cattle being gone farther into the Highlands; the well-affected and others not concerned in the Rebellion come in every where with their Arms; but all the Rebels stand out still, except a very few. Last Week Major Clephan embarked on board of a small Vessel somewhere about Montross, to return back to France; but Colonel Hay is still here. Yesterday eighteen or twenty Gentlemen, Prisoners, were carried out of our Castle away to Blackness-Castle, ten Miles Westward, upon the River, to make room here for others of greater Note, who are daily expected to be brought in.

L O N D O N, *April 7.*

A LIST of those Gentlemen (Prisoners in the following Goals) taken at Preston, who are order'd for Tryal.

T O W E R.

John Nairn, Son of Lord Nairn.

Basil.

Basil Hamilton, Esq;

# NEW GATE.

Thomas Foster, Esq;

Brigadier M'Intosh.

Colonel Oxborough.

Sir Francis Anderson, Bart.

William Shaftoe, of Barington, Gent.

John Shaftoe, his Son.

Capt. Wogan.

John Talbot of Carington, Esq;

Robert Talbot, called Captain.

Captain Menges of Wood-End.

# FLEET.

Charles Ratliff, Esq; *v. p. 266*

Charles Widington, Esq;

Peregrine Widington, Esq;

John Thornton, Esq;

James Swinborn, Esq;

Phil. Hodgson of Sandho, Esq;

Thomas Errington, Esq;

Col. Lathlan M'Intosh.

Major John M'Intosh.

Capt. Lathlan M'Intosh.

Capt Angus M'Intosh.

Major Blain.

# MARSHALSEA,

Richard Townly of Townly, Esq;

Edward Tildisley, Esq;

John Dalton, Esq; .

John Layburne, Esq;

William Tonstall.

George Home of Neitherborne.

George Home of Whitfield.  
Alexander Home his Son.

And why all this ado to destroy a few pro-  
bate Men, the very Bustle of which does in-  
comparably more Harm than Good. Had we  
not better be fitting out a Fleet for the South  
Seas to fetch home Ship-loads of Gold-Ore,  
which we can have for digging out. This  
would help to pay our Threecore Millions of  
Debt. We had best neglect this happy Op-  
portunity, as we used to do others, till we  
lose it.

The Son of Mr. Rouse, Turn Key, dy'd  
last Monday of a Fever he contracted among  
the Prisoners. His Father bound him to a  
Sail-maker at Sawbridge, but sent for him to  
assist him in this hurry. The young Man's  
Humour was it seems very sweet and obliging  
for which he is very much regretted by the  
unfortunate Prisoners there.

What with those shut up to starve to Death,  
and with those expecting Death, it is a won-  
der if a Plague come not among us. Sir Ken-  
helm Digby gives the like of this for one  
principal Source of Plagues.

The Lord Dumbarton is appointed his Ma-  
jesty Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of  
the Czar of Muscovy.

On Wednesday last, one Plowden, a Priest,  
belonging to Monsieur d'Ibberville the French  
Envoy, was taken into Custody of a Messen-  
ger, and his Papers seiz'd.

On

On Saturday Night last, a Gentleman and his Mother who liv'd in Warwick Court, Holborn, returning home about ten o' th' Clock were set upon by Foot-Pads under the De-Wall on the West-side of Grays-Inn Wall towards the End next Holborn, and a Gentlewoman crying out, the Ruffians shot him through the Head, and went off with his Son's Hat and Peruke.

No one Man in the Government of Britain (his Majesty excepted) can be called the Government ; and therefore, tho' I am persecuted for my Paper, I shall hope not to aggravate my Fault by giving an Account of my Principles.

I am a *Hanoverian Whig*, by which Name I desire to be understood as follows, viz. I seek the Settlement of the Monarchy of Great Britain upon the Illustrious House of Hanover not only by a Parliamentary (for that may make way for a Common wealth) but also by an Hereditary Right.

I therefore think I am justly carried with all the Impetuosity of my Spirit, against those who endeavour to render his Majesty and his Royal House Odious to his People.

No pretence of Friendship from these to his Majesty ought here to curb me, because I know it was the common Cant, nay, it was the Vote and Address of the Rump of 41 That they would make the Royal Martyr

grea

great and glorious King, but a few Months before they Beheaded him. And so they made their Words good to him, as their Posterity would do to King George.

They cannot promise fairer than their Forefathers did of 41, who in the mean time still took Care to endeavour to render his Majesty every Day more and more odious to his People.

Sit you still Sir, say they, don't you meddle nor make with Affairs. If any one buzzes any thing in your Ear, tell 'em you have an able and a faithful Ministry. Leave the Burthen of Management to us, and we'll make an absolute Prince of you.

He gave up to them all he could; and when he could give them no more, then they took off his Head. And thus they'll serve, or in like manner, every King that trusts them.

If rendring a King odious be the way to fix him and his Posterity: Which is the way to root him and his out of the Hearts of the People for ever?

Thus Tarquin and all Kings were for ever Banish'd Rome. Thus King Charles the First lost his Head: Thus King James the Second lost his Crown; and the same Causes (generally speaking) will for ever Produce the same Effects to the End of the World.

'Tis a senseless Notion to imagine, that Men indued with the same Principles in 1716, will not Act as consequentially to those Principles as Men did in 1641. 'Tis a Notion only

only fit for the very Dregs of the Mob : if I were not as errant a Man as ever my great Grandfather was. One may full well fantasticate that the Men and Women this Age won't get Children as they did formerly. Will any Man venture his Wife and Daughter in Bed with me upon this lay? And yet many venture their All upon't, the more may be their Sorrow.

I declare my Contempt of those People who generally go under the Name of Tories, the very Blot and Stain of my Country, who has never been known in any Age to have produc'd so pusillanimous, so unaccountable and vile a Sett of Men.

'Tis for this Reason I have call'd my self Hanoverian Whig. Whig I say for the Reason.

And to distinguish my self from the Republicans, who call themselves Whigs, I am an *Hanoverian Whig* who mean *Monarchy*.

If any one knows any other Means to support the Church and Monarchy of *England* settled upon the House of *Hanover*, than Men of my Principles, in the Name of God let him impart them.

But if any one will tell us that we have no Republicans in England, let him at the same time assure us, that we have no Brogue Cloth. The Tasks are equal.

I will therefore boldly speak in Vindication of that exalted Hero his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, whom Providence has distinguish



the peculiar Patron of his Country; and say, that the Voice of Great-Britain goes along with his Grace's, for *Mercy, Clemency* and *Goodness*, as the only sure Foundation of the *Royal George*.

If I chance to suffer for this, I am not much concern'd; for my only Sorrow is, that a faithful *Argyle* may hereafter follow the Steps of a faithful *Strafford*.

*Machiavel* says, That those who are plac'd in the Middle of the People are the best Judges of Domestick Cases, seeing both above and below them. Let this excuse my Pronunciation of *Argyle look about thee*.

To see such an unnecessary Trace of Cruelties, such a needless Series of Barbarities among our four and twenty Letters, and so much Care taken to have the whole Odium hereof thrown upon the mild, the good, the generous, the magnanimous *G.* whilst *M. T. S. W.* were the only Bloody Letters, &c. will stand aghast at the reading of this throughout all Generations.

But much more, should it come to pass that *G.* should sink by the Artifices of these Letters, whilst *A.* forewarn'd, may as easily rescue *G.* from them, as he did from the formidable *J.*

These four Letters that have made so much Disturbance among the twenty four, will not, hope, take it amiss if I recommend to them a remarkable Story, which I remember to have read in the History of the Spanish *West-Indies*.

Some

Some Troops being ordered thither from Spain, the Vice Roy issued out strict Orders That no Indian should be employ'd in carrying their Biggage, the Infringer to be whip'd upon an Ass. However, a young Spanish Officer, by Name Aguirra, got an Indian order to carry his, whereof being accused, he was condemned to the fore-denounced Punishment. Much Intercession was made for him to purpose : At last, with much ado, they obtained a Reprieve for a Fortnight, which reached him just as he was set upon the gallows and strip'd, in order to receive his Doom. Then no, says Aguirra, now the Shame is suffered, and I am only respitted for a Fortnight, let the Executioner proceed, the Punishment is nothing ; and accordingly it was done. Aguirra never after would be brought to converse with Gentlemen, but strolled about gloomy and melancholy in solitary Corners. Not long after the Vice-Roy was relieved another sent in his stead. Then Aguirra was observed watching close about his Palace ; his Friends gave him Notice to remove, which accordingly he did from the Havana to Quilichu, 900 Miles: Thither in a Week's time after his arrival, Aguirra was seen to have followed him as close as he could a Foot, for he was poor. Thence the Vice-Roy removed to Mexico, 1800 Miles, where in about a Fortnight after Aguirra was also seen. I am resolv'd says the Vice-Roy, to tire him out, and transports himself to Vera Cruz, above 300 Miles

files; but Aguirra still was there after him. Day, then, resolves the Vice Roy, I'll remove no more, but keep a Guard about me, and defy him; which accordingly he did; but the Palace Gates being one Day open, and the Guards busy at play, Aguirra entered, mounted the Apartments, and there at last finding the Vice-Roy, stabb'd him to the Heart; and finding no means to escape stabb'd himself also. Whence there is no contemptible Enemy.

Another Story of a Frenchman I have had from a Gentleman who was an Eye-witness of it. In a long March, a poor French Soldier, worn out of all Patience with the length of it, and the weight of his Arms and Knapsack, Curses the King and all the Royal Family, *Bougre du Roy*, and *Chien de Daubhin*, &c. and whipping one of his Bags from off his Shoulders, threw it spitefully upon the Ground, *fouled a coup de Fusil* through the Belly on't, and so left it; but after a quarter of a Miles walk, returned and took it up again. At length, says my Author, I observed the Fellow narrowly, he got to his Journey's end, his Tent pitched, his Guts fed, and a Glass of Wine, and then I took particular Notice of him (for they expected to fight the next Morning) how he brushed out of his Tent among the rest, with a *Vive le Roy pour l'honneur de la France*, &c.

Now I shall only observe in short, from these two preceeding Stories, that we have some

some Britons full as resolved as Spaniards and others every whit as maggotty as Frenchmen : And therefore, that strict Severitie practised upon Britons, are both dangerous and cruel. The Spaniard will revenge it the Frenchman, alas ! deserves it not. But especially to punish a Briton for what he says in his Cups, 'tis an imprudent Barbarity.

Some Men value themselves upon being Senseless, thinking themselves to be therefore the better Statesmen : But for my part were I Father of a Family, I would not draw the Curses of the Oppressed, in the Bitterness of their Souls, upon me and mine for ten thousand Worlds.

God is Just ; Blood will have Blood : Misery will have Misery, and *the Mighty shall mightily suffer Torments here or hereafter.*

S I R,

I desire you would be so kind as to insert the following, relating to the High-Church Cocker of Highgate, or honest George, as they call him.

*'Tis strange the Malice of the Whigs should strain beyond the Bounds of the Law, in keeping a poor Man in Prison, when he hath suffered the utmost Punishment, been whipt, kept two Months longer than his Sentence, offered Security, and to pay his Fine, and yet still must remain in Prison ; Will their haughty Spirits bear it, if it should*

ould be their Lot ? 'Tis pity that Spawn of  
ell, that Nest of Monsters, that build to-  
wards Goswel-street, and made it their Business  
have the poor Mans Wife and Children past  
pay, had not sailed round by Hampsted, and  
reived their Merit Westward.

Yours, T. M.

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Part I.

Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 9

## ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &amp;c

SATURDAY, *April* 14. 1716.

P O L A N D.

*Lemburgh, March 11.*

**T**HEY write from the Frontier that the Turks of Chochim have suddenly fallen upon Swanice which they pillaged, and carried away the Inhabitants into Slavery. At Two a Clock this Morning we saw Thirteen Globes of Fire in the Heavens, one whereof threw out a very great Light.

*Wiln.*

*Wilna, March 15.* Preparations are making the Gentlemen here for mounting on Horseback the 20th Instant. The Territory of Osan furnishes 7000 Men, who have been exercised for some time past. The Diet of this Palatinate separated the 5th, after having come to these Resolutions. 1. To invite all the Palatinates and Districts of Lithuania to send their Deputies to a General Assembly to be held the 22d of this Month. 2. That 12 Commissaries assist at that Assembly on the part of this Palatinate, and that the General of the Army shall be charged to joyn and succour the Polish Confederate Army. 3. That Tymphes upon every Chimney shall be levied for the Lithuanian Army: And this tax is already begun to be levied.

*Warsaw, March 27.* The Deputy whom the Senators sent to the Confederates at Cimble is returned, without succeeding in his Commission; the Confederates persisting in their refusal of all manner of Accommodation before the Saxon Troops are actually gone out of the Kingdom.

# REMARKS.

The Turks fall upon the Poles because they will not make an Alliance with them, and come under their Protection; which 'tis still to be doubted they will, if the Czar joins against them: Not but they alone may be ter-

K

rible



rible to all their Enemies, if every Territory imitates Osmian.

If they can surround the Saxon Troop they will not give them leave to go out the Nation. All this might have been easily prevented, and we hope will prove a happy Warning.

*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cantum*

From the N O R T H.

Hamburgh, April 14. We have Ad-  
that some Ships have brought French Mo-  
to Gottemberg.

Copenhagen, April 7. Vice-Admiral G-  
with the Squadron under his Command  
sail Yesterday with a favourable Wind,  
transport to Norway 6000 Men of Reg-  
Troops.

Hamburg, April 10. Here are vari-  
Speculations upon the Armament the Fre-  
are making by Sea, and the Swedes fla-  
themselves that it is in their Favour. A  
Remittance is come hither for 90000 Cro-  
from the Court of France for the King  
Sweden, which is not to be paid without  
press Orders from that Prince, which m-  
disturbs General Stackelburgh, who is h-  
and would have employed that Money  
transporting into Sweden the 1000 Swe-  
taken Prisoners at Straelsund; apprehend

that if the King of Denmark be not satisfied  
 or maintaining them before the first of May,  
 he will (as he is allowed by Agreement)  
 make them Prisoners of War.

## R E M A R K S.

What Wonder that the French Money goes  
 to Sweden, when they have openly avowed  
 that they will assist that Prince,

If the Swedes have not a Counter-balance  
 for this Danish Recruit of 6000 Men, they  
 must make the best Retreat they can. The  
 French Succours are tardy, which is a Sign  
 that Lewis the XIV. is dead.

If they can reinstate the King of Sweden  
 in his prestin Power, with good Security for  
 his Gratitude, they may do more, especially  
 if the Czar makes Peace with the Swede.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna, April 1.* We hear from Hungary,  
 that the Turks have absolutely forbid all Com-  
 merce with the Hereditary Countries of Au-  
 stria, and no body is allowed to go out or  
 come into their Country. They give out never-  
 theless that they will not make War with the  
 Emperor, but only put themselves in a Con-  
 dition of not fearing what may happen.  
 There are collected together in the Tyrol,  
 the necessary Barks for transporting the three  
 regiments of Bagni, Caraffa, and Wetzel,  
 who

who have Orders to go from Italy to Hungary 'Tis said Prince Emanuel of Portugal, the Electoral Prince of Saxony and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, will make the Campaign in Hungary this Summer.

*Vienna, April 4.* The Count de Luc and the Baron de Malsbourg are often at Court and 'tis said they solicit the Emperor to sequester the Territories belonging to the King of Sweden in Germany, till the Peace in the North is concluded.

## R E M A R K S.

A War betwixt the Emperor and the Turks has been one Post unavoidable, and another Post uncertain, almost every Post for the three Months past. The lazy Lubbers would do well to stand still till the Turks are Masters of Dalmatia and Italy, and not offer to strike a Stroke till the Turks are again at the Gates of Vienna.

If the Emperor sequester the Swedish Territories in Germany, and the Czar make Peace with the Swede, he will have none of the Dane upon his Hands, and may manage him well enough. The latter may repent being ingloriously upon the former in his Presence and Captivity.

## I T A L Y.

*Venice, April 4.* Troops arrive here daily from Germany, the D. of Parma, and other Powers.

owers, and we hear that the Grisons have agreed to raise a Regiment of 2000 Men of their own Nation, on certain Conditions, whereto 'tis hoped the Republick will agree. According to Advices from Dalmatia, it has been resolv'd to demolish the Fortifications of Narenta, and to abandon that Place.

## REMARKS.

It is a Symptom that gives good Hopes, to hear the Venetians are so brisk and forward in their Preparations.

They do well to evacuate Narenta, the fewer Towns they have to Garrison, the better Army they can afford to keep in the Field.

## FRANCE.

*Paris, April 6.* We have Advice, that the English Men of War force our Merchants to let them search whether they have Contraband Goods on board for Scotland; and that they have even fired upon one of our Ships, whose Master refused to go on board them; which is not well taken here. However, 'tis said, the Earl of Stair will now shortly take his Character. The Regent applies himself more and more to the Business of the Finances, and is resolved to clear all the Debts of the Crown in less than two Years.

*Paris, April 10.* The late Viscount Bolingbroke hath hired a House in this City so that the Report of his endeavouring to make his Peace with the Court of Great Britain by important Discoveries, falls to the Ground; tho' it is still said, he is in Disgrace with the PRETENDER and his Adherents, for being too lavish of that Person's Money. We are told, that for the Regent's part, he is inclined to give the British Court some Satisfaction with respect to the PRETENDER's Followers; but that the Council do not agree with him therein. It is not yet certain, that the Earl of Stair will speedily take upon him his Character. We flatter ourselves, there will be a Peace made betwixt the King of Sweden and the Czar; Negotiation of that kind being said to be advanced.

### R E M A R K S.

Things seem to growl towards a War betwixt us and France. In which, we that owe Threescore Millions shall engage upon a great Disadvantage, if the Regent of France can clear all the Debts of the Crown in less than two Years, even tho' we could bring ourselves to an Union, towards which no Steps are as yet taken.

We don't at all like these off's and on's about the PRETENDER and the Earl of Stairs; one while taking, and another while  
not

not taking his Character; he has been a long time about taking it.

Whenever the great Preparations of the French in their Sea-ports are put in Execution, they must necessarily, in all Appearance, clash with us; whilst they in the Baltick demand the Swede, and we the Dane. But why don't we take the Opportunity with the very first, of sending to the South-Sea to dig out the Gold Ore? - Is it not as good Policy in us, to endeavour to pay our Debts, as for the French to endeavour to pay theirs?

## H O L L A N D.

*Hague, April 14.* The States have sent to their Ambassadors Extraordinary at the Court of Great Britain, to press the hastening of the British Squadron that is to join ours in the Baltick, because the Swedes have arm'd more and larger Privateers this Year than ever they did before, six of which are already at Sea, and the rest are speedily to follow. 'Tis said the French Ambassador here, endeavours what he can to obstruct the Tripple Alliance on foot betwixt the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and this State; but 'tis believed in vain. 'Tis thought the States design to send the Earl of Albemarle as their Ambassador to the Court of France.

*Amsterdam, April 15.* According to our Advices from Dunkirk, Orders were come thither from the Court of France, for carrying

Merchant Ships up to that Town by the Canal of Mardyck; a Vessel from Havre de Grace having already passed that way: It is ev said, there is sixteen Foot Water, and the Ships of greater Burden are expected there from Merseilles, as well as other Places.

*Hague, April 14.* The Advices which the States have received of divers other Prizes taken by the Algerines, have furnished Matter to divers Consultations upon the most effectual and speedy Means to be used for renewing the Treaty with those Barbarians the rather least the Porte should make for new Advance upon our Merchants trading the Levant: For the Grand Signior having declared that he will treat as Enemies all the Christian States who directly or indirectly shall assist the Venetians, such Explication upon that Declaration may be made as the Porte pleases, and sudden Demands be made upon the Merchants. In the mean time, remove all Pretence for it, a severe Prohibition upon the request of the Directors of the Levant Trade, is laid upon all the Subjects of this State, forbidding them to carry to Venice or any of the Countries depending on it, any sort of Goods useful in War, which the Turks may call Contraband. Nothing was forgot at taking Leave of the Turkish Agent to make him, as also his Principals, well disposed towards us. For, besides a Present of two thousand Florins and defraying the Expences of his Voyage to Smirna, a Lette



was sent by him in Answer to that of the Captain Bashaw or Admiral of the Ottoman Fleet, with two others to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier ; the Substance whereof is, That for divers Reasons the States have thought fit to send their Orders concerning the Satisfaction the Aga came hither to demand, to their Ambassador at Constantinople, to confer with the Prime Vizier about it : That their High-Mightinesses no ways doubted that their Orders would be Satisfactory on all Accounts, and conformable to the Alliance, good Understanding and Friendship between the High Porte and this Republick, which has long been ; and the States will be always ready, not only to cultivate and maintain that Alliance and good Friendship, but even to augment it if possible, in expectation and confidence that the High Porte will do the same on their side.

# REMARKS.

It seems as if we and the Dutch ought to have two Fleets, each as big as that of France; one to send to the Baltick, and another to Guard our own Coasts.

It is our humble Opinion, That if the French cannot obstruct the Tripple Alliance, they may probably think it their Interest to strike the first Blow.

There is no doubt but the French will endeavour to support the Town of Dunkirk, if they can; and will also make the best Use of their Mardyke. Would some People's Artifices would have suffered us to be united, as we might have very well been after his Majesty's Accession to the Throne. 'Tis Nonsense to talk of Provocations from the Mob since greater were given in Queen Ann's Time, and yet all kept quiet enough, at least nothing near our present calamitous Condition.

It would have been a greater Predigy than any yet lately seen in the Heavens, or upon Earth, if some People had not preferr'd their Interest to Christianity.

## I R E L A N D.

*Dublin, March 31.* On Tuesday Night last his Grace the Duke of Grafton came into Town from Kilkenny, where his Excellency had been for about fourteen Days. On Wednesday Morning, his Grace Dr. Vesey, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, died in the 79th Year of his Age, having been forty six Years a Bishop. His eldest Son, Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart. is Bishop of Ossory, and several others of his Sons are Clergymen. He has four or five Daughters marry'd to Gentlemen of great Fortunes, and has left a noble Issue behind him, Sons, Daughters, and Grandchildren near a Hundred. On Monday next his Corpse is to be carried in great State out of Town to be interr'd at his Seat at Holymont near Tuam, in the County of Roscommon, eight Miles

Miles off. On Thursday last both Houses of Parliament met according to their Adjournment. The Commons order'd the Committee appointed to inspect into all the Fees taken in the several Offices in this Kingdom, to be enlarged, and to sit, notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House : Ordered a Committee to inspect into the Laws for regulating the Lights of this City, and enquire what Abuses have been committed in the Execution thereof : Which Committee is to sit notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House. Mr. Secretary Bladen informed the House, that he was commanded by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, to acquaint the House, that it was their Excellencies Pleasure that they should Adjourn to Thursday the 3d of May next, which both Houses did accordingly. Yesterday Mr. Stern, Clerk to the House of Lords, went for England with the Bills.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

*Edinburg, April 3.* We have an Account from Inverness, that General Wightman, with all the Troops quartered thereabouts, except three hundred Men left to keep Garrison in that Town, is march'd to Riven in Badenoch. Letters from Aberdeen say, that all the Troops there are likewise gone the same way, except the same Number to Garrison that Town. Colonel Cathcart is gone from Brechin, with all except the Garrison of Montrose ; and General Sabine follows after General Cadogan from Perth and Dunkeld, except the Garrison

sons of those Places. General Cadogan lie up still at Blair in Athol, which to us here is matter of Speculation why he does not go forward, as we reckoned he would do very fast, when he went from hence, and return in twenty eight Days, after having done all the Business. He disarms the Country where ever he goes, that is, the Well-affected and the Indifferent, or Jacobites who have not engaged in the Rebellion. As for the Rebels few or none of them are to be found in his way, which as yet is no farther than Blair tho' he reckon'd to do all in twenty eight Days, and he has already been gone a Fort night. Expresses from him to Court pass frequently this way; but what they contain is uncertain. 'Tis strongly reported, that he has lately receiv'd a Message from the Chief of the Rebels assembled together somewhere in the Highlands, importing, that they are willing to lay down their Arms and submit providing they be assur'd of their Lives and Fortunes, for which they will not take his Word, nor that of any other General; but that they are willing to enter into a Cessation of Arms, till his Majesty's Mind be known and that if he likes this Proposal, 'tis well if not, let him do his Worst, and they will do their Best. This Night the Marquis of Huntley, the Lord Rollo, Sir Thomas Cadogan, and the Laird of Tannachie, arriv'd here Prisoners, and were committed to our Castle.

*Richmond in Surry, April 2.* About Nine in the Evening I observ'd a very large, luminous Arch in the Sky, reaching from the East-Part of the Horizon to the West, and passing at the Distance of about twenty five Degrees from the Zenith towards the South. Its Breadth was about ten Degrees, and its Light was every where uniform, pale, and faint, and the Stars might easily be seen thro' it. Its Limits were parallel, and very well defined. It continued from the time I saw it about Half a Quarter of an Hour, and then vanished by degrees. Afterwards I went to a more open Place, and about Ten o' Clock I saw towards the North, near the Horizon, another Light like the Day-Break, seemingly Circular, extending half a Quadrant on each side the North; the Middle was more luminous than the Outside, towards which the Light gradually grew fainter, I also observ'd to the West of the Pole Star six or seven little Branches, or luminous Clouds very faint and short, consisting of Parallel Lines perpendicular to the Horizon, and about the same Height as the Pole Star, (by Height I mean the same Number of Degrees of a small Concentrical Circle) which faded by degrees, and disappeared.

*De Cælo tibi signa dabit, nostrisque per umbram  
Ceines flammæ longos albescere tractus. Virg.*

L O N D O N, *April 14.*

We are told three Heads of a Bill will be shortly brought in, viz. 1. To continue the present House of Commons during his Majesty's Pleasure. 2. To suspend Magna Charta during his Majesty's Pleasure: And, 3. To give a Vote for a Lecturer to every one in the Parish, Tag-rag and Bob-tail: And the Mr. W—— should say to another W--g M-- who startled at the Proposal, " Phugh, 't is now too late to boggle at these things; we have an Army, and you must, like Children, have Physick cram'd down your Throats to do you good. We don't fear that this Report is true: On the contrary we think it impossible that a Thought so impious and so execrable could arise in the Heart of an Englishman, to destroy at one fatal Blow, our Liberties, and Properties, and Religion, and render the Lives and Fortunes of all Englishmen, of all Britons, precarious. But it shews how fruitful some People's Brain are of malicious Inventions.

On the contrary, we hope that his Majesty will secure himself as much on the one side from Republicans, as he is on the other side secured from Jacobites.

Republicans may pretend to invest his Majesty with a Power unlimited, which by managing the Army, they may direct against himself and his People: For 'tis not supposable

e, that they who hate all Kings, will put it into the Power of any King to make the first examples of them.

—*Neque edim est Lex justior ulla  
Quam necis Artifices arte perire sua*

Lewis the Dauphin, who was called over by the English Barons, and made King, in Opposition to King John, had sworn to destroy, as soon as he was settled, all those that called him in; those in the first place; and by degrees to root out all the English Nobility and Gentry, and to give their Titles and Estates to Frenchmen. To this he had sworn Sixteen of his French Peers; and had made his Oath good, had not the Count de Melune one of the Sixteen, struck with a Scruple of Conscience, sent for the English Peers, and communicated this to them on his Death bed; so that whoever should be for consigning such a Power into the Hands of his Majesty, there is no doubt but they know what they do, and have taken care to secure themselves against any possibility of its falling heavy upon them; and that can be no other way but by some-how securing it in their own Hands.

And then the 3d Article fundamentally destroys the Church of England, by letting in all the Sectarians, and their Call and Activity, with her inbred Presbyterians, call'd Low-Churchmen, upon her, with ease to destroy her;



her; especially with an Army half Heather and half Presbyterian.

A Divine lately exalted, is said to have used in a private Sermon, Expressions to the following purpose. Exhorting his Audience to brotherly Love and Charity, to shew that it ought to extend to all Mankind, he said, The Jews, the Turks, the Infidels, the Canibals nay, Beloved, even the Tories are our Brethren,

Many a miserable Tory, and Hanoverian Whig, wishes a certain educated Republican could be perswaded, upon any Terms, to regard them as his Brethren, and to be less delighted with their Blood and Miseries.

As there is a Report that his Majesty's Affairs in Germany will demand his Presence there, whether true or false, it strikes a general Dread and Terror through all his Subjects that hear it, for fear his Majesty should not delegate the Regal Power entirely to his Royal Highness, but that some designing Men may have it in their Power to do yet much more Mischief to his Majesty and his Subjects.

Letters from the Parish of Trinacria, in Ditto, N. W. say, That one indeed is a very good Butcher, understands his Trade very well, and has had good Fortune: But what is that to the purpose? Every Slaughter costs Ten Millions, and his Neighbours are not Ten Pence the better, but perhaps as many Ten Millions the worse for them. However, let that pass. He is as notoriously Ungrateful  
and

and Treacherous, as he is Avaritious and Ambitious. This Man having all the Butchers on his side, and the ruling Men of the Parish, what may he not bring to pass, especially in the Landlord's Absence?

Another has run a Tick so much with God and his Neighbours, for Cruelties and Barbarities, he can have no Ease but in the continuing of them. He has got a dropsical Thirst after Human Blood and Misery; the more he Drinks the more he is a Thirst.

*Crescit bibendo dirus hydrops.*

A third is Ingenious, and may invent a new Religion for others, having none of his own, witness the Pulpit and the Communion Table. On the one they say he Sh—t, and on the other let the poor Wooman that looked after the Pews on her Head, and drank the Consecrated Wine out of what Modesty will not permit us to mention.

A fourth is a Begger of the same Religion and Principles with the third, resolved by any Means, no matter how, to raise himself and Family. But in short they are all four of the same Religion, Principles and Humour, are all active and cunning Men, and have brought all their Neighbours to their Bow by abuse of their Landlord's Authority; so that by their Means the good Landlord, quite contrary to his Deserts, is become hateful to his Tenants; whence these Underminers  
hope,

hope, one of these Days, to trump him out, and to divide his Estate among them and theirs.

The first of these keeps sily behind the Currain, and holds the main Card, the Butchers, in his Hand, whilst the three last play the desperate Game in View.

And thus for want of other News, you must take a small sketch of the present Posture of Affairs in the Parish of Trinacria, in Ditto, N. W.

We have Advice, by way of Postscript, from the same Parish, that the Landlord has one honest Tenant sincerely faithful to him, who takes all the Pains in his Power to disabuse the Landlord, to create a right Understanding between him and his Tenants, and to baffle the wicked Designs of Flatterers. And the Clerk, that writes us this News, wishes he could get acquainted with that honest Gentleman, thinking it not a hard Task to unravel and display these Men's Designs upon their Landlord, from their own Words and Actions.

The Mischief on't is, Things are so intangled with a Neighbouring Parish, to whom these Men are Retainers, that there, there lyes the Difficulty, there lyes the Core of the Ulcer; and how to get to that, somehow to remedy it, the Lord knows: But otherwise the Parish is threatned to be lost and ruined forever.

E M A R K S on the foregoing Articles  
from Trinacria.

In what a Condition must that Landlord be, if he be fated to consign himself and his state into the Hands of such Men, whose principles, if followed, will lead them to seek his Ruin? And can there be any thing devised on Earth more miserable than his Tenants will be under such Taskmasters: they had better chuse to be Slaves in Barbary, or there they would know the worst; but here they never can.

For if one Tenant is Pillory'd barely for cursing in his Drink another; if Tenants be put to the cruelest of Deaths, whipped to Death, and starved to Death, purely for rash Words, most of which, perhaps, are the product of these Men's tyrannical Usage; since even Hogs will cry out, whilst they or their brother Hogs are butchering. If the meanest Journey-man Butcher shall have it in his Power to insult, beat, and abuse the best Tenant, and then for swearing rash Words against him, may have the abused Tenant punished with imprisonment, Fine, &c. If Tenants shall come into other Tenants Houses, upon pretence of the Landlord's Authority, and without ever shewing that Authority, shall abuse, beat, wound, and plunder him; afterwards carry him to Prison, whence he shall be with great Difficulty released, and this for no Fault,

Fault, since he that sells a Cup of Ale is obliged to entertain every Body that will drink at his House. If Tenants are detained in Prison 7 or 8 Months upon Bread and Water and after all nothing can be laid to the Charge. If Evidences are sent to Prisons Men that are to be tried for their Lives, they are to take a Survey of them, lest they should not know them when they come to swear against them. If Men are brib'd with Gold and vast Promises of Places of 500 l. a Year and that failing, are loaden with Irons, and plung'd in Dungeons, continued there to starve and perish with Want and Sicknesse and from a flourishing Condition reduce themselves and Families to utter Ruin, and induce them to swear away the Lives of substantial Tenants, after they have a hundred times solemnly protested their Ignorance of any Harm against them. If Informers are employ'd in every Corner, and consequently the Lives and Liberties of all Men precarious. If the whole Parish seems but one Goal, and all throughout filled, as with cruel and arbitrary Practices, so with dread Jealousie and Consternation. If the foregoing Instances are scarce a hundredth part of which can be made appear; and if all this be done under the very Wing of the Landlord, contrary to his natural Inclinations and Desire, in what Hell would the Tenants find themselves, should the Landlord delegate his Power, in his Absence, to such M——s?

As for the L——d Moloch, he chuckles in the Throat, and blazes at the Eyes and Features of him with a sort of Over-joy, when he hears of Humane Deaths and Sufferings, which he furiously blunders out right or wrong, against the Tenants, as if he were P. S. to Lucifer. He would, by his Good-will, fill the deep Moat that surrounds the Parish with Humane Gore. The Nero's, Caligula's and Basilides's, are Saints to him; such another Monster never yet sprung from the Womb of a Woman.

Now I refer it to the Judgment of any Man, whether or no such Practices as these; fathered by the unthinking Tenants upon the Landlord, be not more than a sufficient Motive to change their Affection into Hatred, had it been never so fervent and sincere towards him.

And whether or no a new Landlord, who can have no other Pledge or Security to entail his Estate upon him and his Posterity, but the Hearts of his Tenants, be not through the Ignorance or Treachery of his Servants shamefully betrayed by such Practices.

Again, is it not palpably obvious that the only way to recover the Hearts of the Tenants is by a contrary Procedure.

Is this obvious to all Mankind, and do not they see it, who still advise the Landlord to continue their Methods of Severity? Not to say any thing of Inhumanity, Cruelty, Barbarity, &c.

All

All sorts of Tenants whatsoever are concerned to joyn their dutiful Endeavours for the stopping of the Progress of these Methods, since 'tis easy to demonstrate, that they will in time effect them A L L, even to the severest Degree.

Little Fools think, that Great Men are on their side, and of their Principles, whilst they are of no Principles, and on no side but their own, and know no Friends but for their Interest; for which, as Occasion is, their Friends become their Foes, and their Foe their Friends.

The Truth of this I can illustrate by repeated Examples among our selves, within the reach of most of our own Knowledge (if it be lawful to make a Transition from a little Parish to a great Nation) Have we not seen most of our remarkable Great Men, during these 20 or 30 Years past, shift Sides and range themselves sometimes at the Head of the Whigs, sometime at the Head of the Tories? It is not safe to descend to particulars, or I could plentifully name them.

O! my L——d such a one, here's his Health, he is our true Friend, says a Whig of one L——d, and a Tory the like of another. Stupid Boobies! 'Tis all false, false, I say, as God is true. They are their own Friends, and you are their Tools, and they set you together by the Ears to destroy one another, and so at last to enslave and ruin you on both Sides for their own Ends. This is a Truth that shines like the Mid-day Sun; but



but what signifies preaching it to Stocks and Stones?

Private Men will have private Self-ends and private Self-aims. Your King, your King alone, is the Person you can trust to. You are his sole Estate, you are his sole Patrimony, and he can have no Interest but yours; and your Fellow-Subjects are to be Trustees, as they adhere to him.

*Read*, the common Buccaneer Printer, has, in his pyrated Weekly Journal of the last Saturday, put the Lie upon those Whigs who have given it out as a Maxim, that *All the Whores are Tories*. But what the Devil does he mean by the first Line of his Epilogue, viz.

*In Times, like these, when Liberty's secur'd.*

Does the Fellow mean a Lampoon; whilst to the Eyes of the whole World the three Nations are but one Goal, and Thousands of Innocent Persons are promiscuated with the Guilty; not by his Majesty's Authority, but by the abuse of it? 'Dsheart, sure the Fellow imagines that all Mankind are as blind as himself is ill-favoured. *Liberty secured*, quoth-a!

Come, we'll do the Actors a real Service. When any of them has Occasion to play the Villain, let him come and set his Face by a certain Printer: We only put 'em in mind of this;

this; for they have most of them seen him and can't but know who we mean.

But looking back into his Paper, we find something that causes us to be serious. He has, in his *Character* of his *True Protestant* dissolved all the Bands, and cut down all the Fences of the Church of *England*, dash'd her all to Pieces, nay to Nothing, and pronounced NONE a *True Protestant* but a *Rank Presbyterian*.

For, forsooth, the Doctrines and Constitution of the Church of *England* are no longer to be received as Orthodox, but must be try'd by the Scripture; and her Enemies (tho' perhaps pretended Friends) are to be Judges and Umpires, whether they are agreeable to the Scripture or no.

Is not this Copying 41 Deed for Deed And is not King *George* now as much in Danger, and rather more threatned than King *CHARLES* the First was in 41? For all the World knows, what threatens the Church threatens the King, since Church and Monarchy must stand or fall together.

Twelve of the Preston Prisoners in Newgate received Copies of their Indictments on Saturday Night last, for their Tryals, which are to commence this Day. We hear they are to have about Thirty Judges; and why all this Coil about a few prostrate Men, now all our Fears from the Jacobites are over. We must have our Eyes amused and turned a contrary way from looking to the Republicans.

Last Tuesday Night Mr. Thomas Forster made his Escape out of Newgate, and Wednesday Night a Proclamation was published for apprehending him, with a Reward of 1000 l.

Bills of Indictment are found by the Grand Jury of Surry, against 11 of the Rebels in the Marshalsea.

Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. 10

## ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &amp;c

SATURDAY, *April* 21. 1716.

P O L A N D.

*Warsaw, March 25.*

**T**HE Palatines of Podolia and Czernikow, and some other Senators who are at Lemberg, do still press the Confederates to renew the Negotiation for adjusting Matters; but they absolutely refuse it, till the Saxons have evacuated the Kingdom, and the Levying Contributions is at an end. Count Tarlo Palatine of Lublin, is arrived here with the last Resolution, which the Confederates w

new

never depart from. However, we hear the *Sieur Potocki* is since sent from *Lemberg* to the *Mareschals* of the Confederacy, to exhort them to agree at least to a Suspension of Arms, during which some pacifick Expedient may be found. His Return is expected with so much the more Impatience to know what Answer they have given him, because 'tis plain the Nobility are more and more animated and incensed. We hear, that *General Smigielski* is dead at *Stanislaw*.

## R E M A R K S.

The answer to this Message will be like the former given to others lately preceding, viz. That the Confederates will hearken to no Accommodation till the Saxons evacuate Poland; and no more for several Reasons ought they. 1. Because their just Complaints were not heard when their Liberties and Properties were unjustly invaded, and they thought to be entirely brought under. 2. Because by hearkning to Accommodations, without the main Point first secured, they may be again by Artifices disunited and scattered, and irrecoverably enslaved. 3. I believe their Design is to chuse a new King, and to try to quit scores with Saxony.

## From the N O R T H.

*Hamburg, April 10.* The Swedish Parties here give out, that the Swedes have taken the Castle of Aggethuys, made 2000 Men in Garrison, Prisoners of War, and found to the Value of a Million in Plate, Bullion and Coyn, with 32 Brass Cannon, and many other rich Moveables; that the King of Sweden in this Action received two Wounds in his Left Arm, and one in his Breast with a Sword, but still continued in the Army; that he has taken five Castles, and that at Dramme, and several other places, the Swedes have taken 4000 Masts, 3000 Weight of Iron, and 4000 Lasts of Tar; that they have a Squadron upon the Coast of Norway, and are preparing more Vessels at Gottemberg.

## R E M A R K S.

The Swedes seem to proceed in Norway with a Success beyond what they could hope: and if their Fleet is strong enough to repel the Danish Fleet from Norway, they can in all Appearance secure their Conquest of that important Country; but if they have not Forces sufficient to cope with the Danes and their Recruits, they must make their Retreat with their Booty the best they can.

## G E R M A N Y.

*Ratisbon, April 16.* On Easter-Monday there was an Extraordinary Meeting of the Dyets.

Dyet, to consider of the following Points, *viz.*

1. Whether in the expected War with the Turks, the Emperor shall receive the Assistance from the Empire, which he demands.
2. Whether that Assistance shall be granted in Men, or Money.
3. What Number of Men, or what Sum of Money shall be furnished.
4. In what Manner either the one or the other shall be raised: And 5. in what Terms, and in what Points the Ministers have sent to their respective Masters, to have their Instructions upon them. This Morning an Express went through Ratisbon, with the agreeable News, that on Easter-Monday, the 13th Instant, the Empress was brought to bed of an Archduke.

*Frankfort, April 19.* Some Advices from Vienna say, they were assured that the Turks were marching to Dalmatia with an Army of a hundred and fifty thousand Men; and that it was feared they will reduce that Province also in a short time.

*Dresden, April 13.* Last Thursday an Express arrived from Dantzick, with Advice that the King of Poland arrived there the 3d Instant, and had a long Conference with the Czar; and 'tis added that those two Potentates seem to have a perfect good Understanding with one another. We are assured that the latter is entered into a new Offensive Alliance against the Turks, and that he will for that purpose bring 100000 Men into the Field, most of whom are to march to the Frontiers



of Ukania. 'Tis reported that all the Troops of Saxony are ordered to return towards the Frontiers of this Electorate, and that the King will yield the greatest part of it to Foreign Powers.

### R E M A R K S.

There's no doubt but the Hungarians, like all other People enslaved, are ripe for a Rebellion, and will revolt to any Body for their Liberty.

Whosoever is a Sovereign of Slaves, governs either dangerous Traytors, or good for nothing Cowards.

Is it but at this time o' Day that they are deliberating at Ratisbon, whether and how they should assist the Emperor against the Turks? 'Tis like them.

They'll let the Turk possess himself of Dalmatia, and then he'll fall upon them on that side too.

It seems as if some leaden Planet had struck some Europeans stupid. They will not see imminent Misery till it seizes them.

This formidable Army of the Czar may be of great Service against the Turks, if it don't chance to give some dangerous Umbrage to the Poles.

Surely the King of Poland expects that his Electorate will be attacked by the Poles, or he would never think of yielding the greatest part of it to foreign Powers.

To what lamentable Extremities have ill Counsels reduced that unfortunate Monarch.  
*All cover, all lose.*

## I T A L Y.

*Genoa, March 27.* A Vessel having been observed upon our Coast to heave the Lead, a Man of War in this Port was ordered out; but the other seeing that, sheered off, and crowding Sail, could not be come up with. We do not question her being Turkish: And as these Coasts are equally threatened with others, by those Infidels, we are going to make Retrenchments, and to plant Cannon in the Places most easie of Access.

*Rome, April 4.* An Express is gone thro' this Place for Naples, to hasten the March of a Regiment of Foot, and another of Horse, to Hungary. Yesterday the Electoral Prince of Bavaria arrived here.

*Leghorn, April 4.* On Sunday the Venetian Consul received Assurances from the Great Duke of Tuscany, that his Republick might rely upon all possible Succour and Support.

## R E M A R K S.

The irreconcilable Divisions among Christians incourage this Insolence of the Turks.

The Tardiness of the Germans, the Weakness of the Italians, the Exasperation of the Poles,

Poles, the Embroil of the Northern Allies look with a sort of a Lord have Mercy upon us.

The French and the Turks will, perhaps play the same safe Game, gain Ground Piece by Piece. The French, perhaps, will solely push this Year, to rear the Sweed, and paree on every other side. The Turk will, perhaps only push to subdue Dalmatia, and make but faints on every other side: They need do nothing rashly. They are an united People Let Christendom continue divided, and Piece by Piece 'tis in likelihood all their own.

An united People will as certainly destroy a disunited, tho' these were Twenty to One of those, as a Rock will dash to Foam Millions of Waves that rage about it.

Why could not these Regiments have been ordered a little sooner upon their March.

And why could not these hearty Offers come sooner from the Duke of Tuscany.

People that have been long in a Lethargy, are not soon awaked into a Liveliness.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, April 22.* It is not yet positively known, where the Chevalier de S George is; some saying he is at Avignon and others in Swisserland. The King is in perfect Health, and often takes the Air in the Tuilleries. Two days ago we received Letters from Cadiz advising, that they had News from the Havana,

Havana, that generally all the Effects of the Flota, which had been sunk, were fish'd up; that even the Ships were set afloat again, so that in a manner Nothing was lost; and that Ships were sail'd from Cadiz, to fetch home their Cargoes. The Venetian Ambassadors will not come hither, as it was reported; because the Republick refuses to restore Cardinal Ottoboni's Family to the full Possession of their Estates, Rights and Prerogatives, and to excuse herself to his Eminence, as the Court of France demands. We are about to pay the Officers of the Army what is due to them, and also to discharge the Payment of the Pensions, for which sixty Millions of Livers lie ready in the King's Coffers.

### R E M A R K S.

The less we know where the Chevalier is, the less we like him. Just so he was for some time Incognito, a little before his last Invasion, tho' all things seem very Calm, and no likelihood of another, unless some desperate Quacks in Politicks, by the continuance of their violent Medicines, are resolved to give him a full Inlet. Methinks now I see them full bloated with Disdain, to be thus pedagogued by a petty Scribler, but let that go on a little further, and if they don't find him at their Gates, hang me for a pragmatistical Coxcomb. It will be like the Parson's Horse, who just when he had brought him to live on

Nothing, gave up the Ghost: or like the Welsh Servant, that would not strike a Stroke till he felt the Blows about his Shoulders, and then made them pay dear for it, that took the Pains to drub him, That was, and such a one ever will be, a needless desperate Experiment. Is it not enough that People are in Power and Possession of All; but they must needlessly fall a drubbing.

How long shall I be crying aloud, that the French are paying their Debts, and we are disunited, and are harsh Means the way to unite us? Where's the Act of Amnesty and Indemnity? Why exasperating Pageantry of Tryals? Whatever designs are on foot, *Soft Fire makes sweet Malt*. And it is Madness to do that by foul Means which one can do by fair.

## H O L L A N D.

*Amsterdam, April 21.* Letters from Lisbon of the 29th past advise, that the Infanta Donna Maria, who had been dangerously ill, was on the Mending hand; and that Preparations were making there, to assist in the War against the Turks.

*Hague, April 23.* They write from Paris, that the Chamber of Justice had ordered Monsieur d'Argenson, Lieutenant of the Police, to give an Account of his Distribution of Corn in the Year 1709. when it was so very scarce. His Excellency Don Lewis d'Acunha's

cunha's Horses and Baggage are shipped and sailed for England.

The E. of Stair hath presented another Memorial to the Regent, concerning the PRETENDER's Residence at Avignon; but it is not yet known whether he hath received any Answer. The Arch-Duke of Austria is said to be baptized by the Name of Leopold-Joseph-Charles. There is yet no News from Denmark.

*Hague, April 21.* Letters from Switzerland say the Protestant Cantons are extreamly pleased with the Letter they have received from the King of Great Britain, about their Differences with the Abbot of St. Gall, and that they have promised the English Resident, that the PRETENDER shall have no place of Retreat in their Dominions. Letters from Germany say, the Imperial Chamber at Wetzlar has ordered the Bishop of Spire to withdraw his Troops from that City, and that the Emperor has ordered the Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of Hesse d'Armstadt to accommodate the Differences betwixt the City of Worms and their Popish Clergy.

### R E M A R K S.

We are glad to hear the Portuguese are preparing to assist against the Turks; and hope the Courage and Expertness of the Christian Mariners will more than supply their want of Number.

When

When we have hunted the PRETENDER into Italy, we are, for ought I know, never the nearer. The best Fortification against him is Union at home.

Many Noses are put out of joynt by the Birth of this Arch-Duke; and it seems a Happiness to the Empire, should it please God to grant the Father a sight of his Son a Man.

## G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

*Edinburgh, April 10.* Letters from Inverness give an Account that General Wightman went some time ago to the Earl of Seaforth's Country with 400 Foot and 50 Dragoons, accompanied by Simon Lord Lovat and 100 of his best Men, Kiltraick, Culkairn, Brother to Colonel Monro, and some of his Men, and when they came to the River of Connan which was then so swelled, that the Regular Troops thought it impassible, my Lord Lovat perceiving some of the Rebels in Arms on the other Side, ordered his Men to Wade it, and pursue the Enemy, which they did with such Expedition, that they came up with the Rebels before the Regular Troops could pass the River, put them to flight, and took 12 of them, the rest Escaping into the Woods. When the Dutch saw Lord Lovat's Highlanders take the River, they said, *Good God, must we follow those Madmen, who are going to Drown themselves!* Which shews of what Use



Use wellaffected Highlanders are to joyn the King's Troops for reducing the Rebels in those Parts, in which none has been more zealous and successful than the Lord Lovat, the dread of whom, as his Country is scituated, it is hoped will hasten the Surrender of the Rebels who yet stand out.

L O N D O N, *April 21.*

Having before given you the Codicil to the Earl of Pembroke's Will, we have taken this Opportunity to insert the Will it self, to put you in mind of the Frenzy of the Whigs in 41.

*The Last Will and Testament of the Earl of Pembroke.*

I *PHILIP*, late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, now Knight for the County of Berks, being (as I am told) very weak in Body, but of perfect Memory; for I remember this time five Years I gave the casting Voice to dispatch old Canterbury; and this time two Years I voted no Address to be made to my Master, and this time twelve Month saw him brought to the Block: Yet because Death doth threaten and stare upon me, (who still have obeyed all those that threatned me) I now make my last Will and Testament.

*Imprim.*

*Imprimis*, For my Soul, I confess I have heard very much of Souls, but what they are, or whom they are for, God knows, I know not; they tell me now of another World, where I never was, nor do I know one Foot of the Way thither. While the King stood I was of his Religion, made my Son ~~wear~~ a Cassock, and thought to make him a Bishop; then came the Scots and made me a Presbyterian; and since Cromwel entered, I have been an Independant. These (I believe) are the Kingdom's Three Estates, and if these can save a Soul, I may claim one; therefore if my Executors do find I have a Soul, I give it him that gave it me.

*Item*. I give my Body, for I cannot keep it, you see the Chirurgeon is tearing off my Flesh, therefore bury me, I have Church-Lands enough, but do not lay me in the Church Porch, for I was a Lord, and would not be buried were Colonel Pride was born.

*Item*, My Will is, that I have no Monument, for then I must have Epitaphs and Verses, but all my Life long I have had too much of them.

*Item*, I give my Dogs (the best Curs that ever Man laid Leg over) to be divided among the Council of State. Many a fair Day have I followed my Dogs, and followed the State both Night and Day; went whither they sent me, sat where they bid me, sometimes with Commons, and now can neither go nor sit: Yet whatever becomes of me, let my

my poor Dogs not want their Allowance, nor come within the Ordinance of one Meal a Week.

*Item*, I give two of my best Saddle Horses to the Earl of Denbigh, for I fear e'er long his own Legs will fail him; but the tallest and strongest in all my Stables I give to the Academy, for a Vaulting Horse for all Lovers of Vertue. All my other Horses I give to the Lord Fairfax, that when Cromwel and the States take away his Commission, his Lordship may have some Horse to command.

*Item*, I give my Hawks to the Earl of Carnarvan; his Father was Master of the Hawks to the King, and he has Wit so like his Father, that I begged his Wardship, lest he in Time should do so by me.

*Item*, I give all my Deers to the Earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them, because he denied the King a Buck out of one of his own Parks.

*Item*, I give my Chaplains to the Earl of Stamford, in regard he never used to have any but his Son the Lord Grey, who being thus both Spritual and Carnal, may beget more Monsters.

*Item*, I give nothing to the Lord Say, which Legacy I give him, because I know he will bestow it on the Poor.

*Item*, To the Countesses (my Sister and my Wife) I now give leave to enjoy their Estates; but my own Estate I give to my eldest Son, charging him on my Blessing to follow

low the Advice of Michael Oldsworth, for though I have had 30000 *l. per Annum*, yet I die not in Debt above 80000 *l.*

*Item*, Because I threatned Sir Henry Mildmay, but did not beat him, I give 50 *l.* to the Footman that cudgelled him.

*Item*, My Will is, that the said Sir Harry shall not meddle with my Jewels; I knew him when he served the Duke of Buckingham; and since, how he handled the Crown Jewels; for both which reasons I do now name him The Knave of Diamonds.

*Item*, To Tom May (whose Pate I broke heretofore at a Masque) I give five Shillings; I intended him more, but all that have seen his History of the Parliament, think five Shillings too much.

*Item*, To the Author of the Libel against Ladies (called, news from the Exchange) I give 3 *d.* for inventing a more obscene way of Scribbling than the World yet knew; but since he throws what's rotten and false on divers Names of unblemished Honour, I leave his Payment to the Footman that paid Sir Harry Mildmay's Arrears, to teach him the Difference betwixt Wit and Dirt, and to know Ladies that are noble and chaste from downright Roundheads.

*Item*, I give back to the Assembly of Divines their Classical, Provincial, Congregational, National; which Words I have kept at my own Charge above seven Years, but plainly find they'll never come to good.

*Item*,

*Item*, As I restore other Men's Words, so I give Lieutenant General Cromwell one Word of mine, because hitherto he never kept his own.

*Item*, To all rich Citizens of London, to all Presbyterians as well as Cavaliers, I give advice to look to their Throats; for by Order of the States, the Garrison at Whitehall have all got Pointards, and for new Lights have bought dark Lanthorns.

*Item*, I give all my printed Speeches to these Persons following, viz. That Speech which I made in my own Defence, when the seven Lords were accused of High Treason, I give to Serjeant *Wild*, that hereafter he may know what is Treason, and what is not. And the Speech I made *ex tempore* to the Oxford Scholars, I give to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker *pro tempore* of Cambridge University, since its Reformation. But my Speech at my Election (which is my Speech without an Oath) I give to those that take the Engagement, because no Oath hath been able to hold them. All my other Speeches (of what colour soever) I give to the Academy, to help Sir Balthazar's art of Well-speaking.

*Item*, I give up the Ghost.

*Cincordat cum Originali.*

Nathaniel Brent.

S I R,

S I R,

Y O U R ingenious Remarks upon the publick News (being so full of good Reason and penetrating Speculation, more than other Papers) gives me this Occasion, without any Prejudice to your Person, to wish you had been put to your Shift some Years sooner, or that your Papers, which bare that Title, had been published long since, to prevent the Contagion of false Notions, by which the World hath been poisoned, misled, and imposed upon by a Set of Lying News-Mongers for some Years past.

The Scripture tells us, that *the Devil is the Father of Lies*, I have therefore left off long ago, reading his Books and Papers, to avoid their damnable Infection; but having observed of late some Amendment in their Papers, since yours appeared abroad, I am persuaded their small Reformation is chiefly owing to your nice Remarks, before whom the Enemies of Truth dare not stand.

We have an old Proverb, *That Truth is not to be spoke at all times*; but what you dare not speak, you venture to write at all Hazards; for which, many say, you are put to your last Shift; but although Truth is naked, she never blushes, and is never quite overcome, tho' sometimes kept under; *dicere verum quis vetat?*

Being one of your constant Readers, I made bold to trouble you with the inclosed Copy  
of

of Verses, hoping you'll oblige the Publick with them; which if you insert, I'll take it as an Encouragement to send you more another time, such as may be published without any Danger to your self, or to

April 7.  
1716.

Your well wisher and  
humble Servant,

T. G.

A few words upon the wonderful Comet in 1680. the great Frost in 1684. the memorable Hurrican in 1703. the grand Eclipse, April 22. and the strange Frost that succeeded it last Year, 1715.

*Occasioned by the late surprizing Apparition in the Air on the 6th of March last. 2-P-104*

Astra regunt Homines, sed regit Astra Deus.

From such Phenomenons strange Wonders flow;  
Æthereal Prodigies great Changes shew:  
Cœlestial Bodies rule Terrestrial Things,  
Without regard to Emperors or Kings.

The Blazing-Star. in Eighty did presage  
Impending Judgments on some future Age,  
Which still is falling on the World's great Stage,  
Eclipses, when they happen, more or less,  
~~To some,~~ to some they shew Disasters or Success,  
The Stars and Planets in their Stations move,  
To execute the Will of God above.

The



The Truth of which since Eighty Four appears,  
Whose Influence hath lasted many Years.  
That Europe felt the Smart is very plain,  
And what has been may quickly be again.  
Just such another Prodigy, last Year,  
Froze up the Thames, and all our Hemisphere:  
Resembling Causes have the same Effect,  
Which, certainly some time we may expect.  
'Twixt Hopes, Despairs, and Fears most Mortals  
[stand.

To see great Armaments by Sea and Land.  
Both Turks and Christians in a Ferment are,  
Which soon prognosticates a bloody War.  
The Hurrican in Sev'nteen Hundred Three,  
Was then, by some, esteem'd a Prodigy.  
Stout Ships of War, from Anchoridge were blown,  
Some Trees pluck'd up, and Houses tumbled down,  
And as a further Warning, we have seen  
The strangest Wonder that of late has been,  
Most dreadfully disfiguring the Skies,  
For many Hours amazing to our Eyes.  
In various Shapes and Colours it began,  
And thro' the Horizon it swiftly ran;  
To find the Cause is past the Skill of Man.  
All these portend approaching Ills in View,  
Denoting Vengeance on some guilty Crew.  
Such frequent Warnings had the Ninevites,  
But these, no doubt, affect the Jacobites.

*To the Author of Robin's Last Shift.*

S I R,

That the Publick may know what Lovers of Church and Monarchy (those peaceable Subjects) the *Whigs* are, I desire you would insert in your Paper (as Opportunity shall present it self) the following remarkable Passages of an informing Box and Coffin-Maker in Aldersgate street, who has hung out an Angel for his Sign, which makes good the old Proverb. This Wolf (on a Sunday not long since) having taken an Opportunity of creeping in amongst a sound Flock in Disguise, at the time when the Minister read that part of the Litany which begged God's Blessing on the King and Royal Family; he (instead of joyning with the rest of the Congregation, in beseeching the Lord to hear them) lift up his Hands and Eyes, and after pronouncing these very words (God Damn you all) departed. *Their Mouths are full of Cursings and Bitterness, and the Poyson of Asps is under their Lips.* This very Person, on the 6th of *March* last, when the *Phænomena* appeared, sent out his Apprentice to tell those that stood to look at that surprizing Appearance, what was the Occasion, in these words; Ye Fools (*says the Spawn of Belzebub*) what you see is only the Light of the Blood of K. Charles which Who is there but what must be seized with Detestation of so wicked an

Ex-

Expression? Behold all you that kindle a Fire, that compass your selves about with Sparks, walk in the Light of your Fire, and in the Sparks that ye have kindled. This shall ye have of mine Hand, ye shall lye down in Sorrow, Isa. 50. 11. Who would not sorrow for a sinking Nation? When the Wicked beareth rule, the People mourn, Prov. 29. 2. Was Wickedness ever more Rampant than 'tis now? What must we expect, or what can we think, but these are the Days that St. Paul wrote of in his 2d Epistle to Timothy, Chap. 3.

If, Sir, you will take an Opportunity to insert the foregoing in your Paper, you will greatly oblige some of your constant Readers, and more particularly your most favour'd and oblig'd

Humble-Servant,

Aldersgate-street,  
March 29.

W. T.

Having received the following from one who is pleased to give us some Encomiums upon the Value of our Paper, as he is pleas'd to word it, to oblige him we have found room to insert his

### WHIG-POLITICIAN.

*As when with equal Strength and equal Rage,  
Two Princely Stags for Monarchy engage ;*

*The*

*The Little Chiefs by Turns maintain the Field;  
Both seem to conquer, and both seem to yield.  
The faithless Herd, like modern Whigs, are ty'd  
To none, but learn to own the strongest Side;  
And thus in Principles, like whiggish grown,  
The Good Old Right by Conquest own.*

*So when two Princes, fir'd with Thirst of Sway;  
By intermediate Arms decide the Day;  
Call in their Vassals, and proclaim the War,  
(The animating Prize hang'd high in Air)  
Long doubtful Mars had equal Ballance shewn,  
On both alternately did Smile and Frown:  
The plotting Whig, secure in Shades of Night,  
Learns where to point his cunning Shafts aright,  
And always keeps the Loyal Mark in sight:  
Who ne'er shed generous Blood for dying Laws,  
But bravely triumph o'er a gasping Cause:  
Whose Courage grows with Fortune more or less,  
And Loyalty still alters with Success.*

And seeing we have now abliged some of our Correspondents, we must desire the rest to wait another Opportunity, whilst we at present proceed to other Matters of our own.

A certain Nobleman of this Kingdom having deserved very well of King James the First, he bid him ask any thing of him in Reason, and he would grant it; who having Two Leopards for the Supporters of his Coat of Arms, only desired to have the Two Chains taken off the Leopards Neck. No, says the King, I cannot grant you that, for then I fear they may fall upon my Four Lyons.

Lyons. Three Lyons are the Arms of England, and a Fourth is One Supporter.

Happy for his Royal Posterity and their People had he been so wise in Substantials, and not have taken the Chains from off the Necks of those Republican Leopards, who afterwards tore his Only Son to pieces, and with him destroyed the best of his Subjects. He needed not then have fore-warned his Son with a prophetic Horror upon his Death-bed, to take care of these Seditious Birds, which he doubted he had unhappily bred up to pick out his Eyes.

To see how an unwise Indulgence may turn to Cruelty. The merciless Fury of all the Tyrants that have raged since the Creation, has not, perhaps, done so much Harm as the over-weaning Goodness of that single meek Monarch. Certain it is, that had he been all these Tyrants put together, he could not have done the thousandth part of the Mischief to himself and to his People.

Two Clerks belonging to a Church not a thousand Miles off, having sat up tipling most part of the Night, were both asleep like a Couple of Kittens with their Heads upon the Desk at the end of Sermon, when a Gentleman jogging one of them, bid him give out a Psalm, for the Sermon was done. Sing *All People*, cries he aloud; at which the other awaking, and hearing him say so, *Hang All People*, says he, sing me the Hundredth Psalm. Now did not this Man speak Treason It might

might have gone hard with the drunken Cur, had he been taken up for it and try'd, and the Judges had interpreted the King to be One of these *All People*. Tho' indeed it would be very hard for a Man to be interpreted out of his Life.

If Men must go to Interpretations, let it be rather on the favourable side, and let a poor unfortunate 'Monger, who has ruined himself with Whores and Poxes, have a fair Brevet allowed him to gather charitable Contributions, as having lost all his Substance by Fire.

A Man may seem to speak very oddly, till his Words are rightly understood. One bragged that his Bed was so large, that no less than Two Hundred Constables had laid in it at one time. Does not this seem a Lie? And yet the Man meant only two Constables of Hundreds.

Letters from Rochford say, That the PRETENDER's General Forster, who lately escaped out of Newgate, was at Prittlewel, Two Miles from hence, next Morning, before Four a Clock, with Three Horsemen. They put in at an Upland Ale-House, and sent for one Daniel Shipman a Carpenter at Prittlewel, who had provided a Boat beforehand to be at an Hour's Warning. They went Aboard the same Day at Noon Three Miles below Leigh; and the said Daniel Shipman having accompanied them to France, he returned with the same Boat on the 14th

Instant, but is since absconded : However some Persons were secured, and are now in safe Custody for aiding and assisting Forster at his going off.

Last Week died the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Torrington (formerly an Admiral) who left the Gross of his Estate to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln.

As did also the Lord Chief Baron Dodd.

The following Persons were removed from the Fleet to Newgate last Week in order for their Tryal, viz. Mr. Ratcliffe Brother to the late Lord Derwentwater, a Brother-in-Law to the said Lord, two of the Lord Widdrington's Brothers, the two Mr. Cottons, Mr. Errington, the Laird of Mac-Intosh, Major Mac-Intosh, Colonel Mac-Intosh, together with some other Scotch Genetlmen.

On Saturday Mr. Mac-Intosh (commonly called Brigadier) and other Prisoners formerly mentioned with him, were arraigned at Westminster-Hall; and having pleaded no Guilty, and desired longer Time, their Tryals are deferred till this day Fortnight.

Early on Sunday Morning, the Right Honourable the Countess of Sunderland, second Daughter of his Drace the Duke of Marlborough, departed this Life.

The Honourable James Brudenal, Esq; Master of the Jewel-Office, is rechosen Member of Parliament for Andover in Hampshire.

We hear that General Macartney is arriv'd here from abroad.



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Part I.

N<sup>o</sup>. II.

ROBIN's Last Shift :

O R,

WEEKLY REMARKS, &c.

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SATURDAY, *April 26. 1716.*

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P O L A N D.

*Warsaw, April 18.*

**W**E are assured, that the Confederates having possessed themselves of the Town of Lemberg without Opposition, and meeting with Resistance at the Castle, they blew'd the Gates in pieces, and forced their way. The next Day they summoned before them the Crown-General, the Arch-bishop of Lemberg, the Palatine of Podolia, the Standard-Bearer of the Crown, and the Crown-

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Referendary, and requiered them to take an Oath to the Confederacy, which with much ado they were excused; but they gave it under their Hands; that if they should be found to carry on any Intrigue contrary to the Interest of the Republick, they would forfeit their Honours and Estates. Afterwards the Confederates gave the Command of the Garrison to General Ribinski, Marechal of the Palatinate of Cracow; and have sent a Party of their Men towards Zolkiew, to carry off what Saxons they can find there.

## R. E. M. A. R. K. S.

How different is the Scene of Affairs now in Poland to what it was a twelve Month ago? Now the Lovers of their Country triumph, and they that contrived her Ruin are reduced to the last Extremity, because the Excess of Shame joins that of Misfortune. Men that have a good Cause, and as good Spirits, never suffer for want of Success, and doubly triumph when they have it; whereas those under an ill Cause suffer all the while they espouse it, and are doubly miserable when disappointed.

When the Poles have secured their own Country, the Query is next, whether or no they will not think of quitting Scores with the Saxons.

No Persons, when they are uppermost ought to forget the possibility of their being reduced undermost. They that forget it are desperate; and all that adhere to such as forget

get it are desperate; and all that adhere to such as forget it are Madmen, unless they disingage from them in time. They that plundered under *Augustus*, and in time wheel'd about to the Confederates, are cunning Fellows.

But the happiest Men of all are those that are now triumphing in the Delivery of their Country, to which themselves have lent a bold Heart and a prosperous Hand.

From the N O R T H.

*Schaffhausen, April 23.* The King of England hath again written to the Cantons in pressing Terms, not to give the PRETENDER any Assistance. Men talk differently of the Equipment made in the Sea-ports of France, notwithstanding it is still said to be designed against Sallee.

*Hamburgh, April 28.* Lieutenant General Hamilton, who was some time ago under Mar in Scotland, is now reported to be with the Swedes in Norway: But the British Minister at Stockholm is ordered to renew his Instances, that no Protection be given to the PRETENDER, or any of his Adherents. Some Letters from London say, the English will on no account suffer the Swedes to continue in Norway.

#### R E M A R K S.

We are very sorry to hear this Bustle about the PRETENDER, having settled it in our Fancies, that no State soever would help him; but especially we are at a Loss to see which way the Swiss can assist him, if the French don't lend him a Hand. But should the

French land 20000 Men in a certain Island, as things are managed, what may be the Consequence? Every one flies to the first Shelter they can find from a Storm.

If the English will declare War against the Swedes, the French, if they stand to their Words, must declare against the English; in which Case the Query is, of what Moment the Emperor can be to us, with the Turk so strong upon his Hands. Besides the Interest of the 60 Millions which we owe comes to three Millions and a Half; so that if we raise every Year six Millions, we can employ of that but two Millions and a Half; which makes the second Query, how safe the Emperor may think himself in quarrelling with the French.

#### G E R M A N Y.

*Hannover, April 24.* On Tuesday Night Lieutenant Bothmar arrived here from the Camp before Wismar, with Advice, that, that Town had surrendered, upon Condition that no Muscovite Troops should be permitted to enter it; which the Muscovites refused, and endeavoured to force their way in, threatening to treat the Swedes like Enemies, if they offered to oppose them. We are very curious to know the Event.

*Hamburg, April 24.* Some are apprehensive that what hath happened before Wismar will occasion a Difference among the Northern Allies; the commanding Officer of the Muscovites assembling all his Troops, who make twelve thousand Men, and threatening to block

up the Town again, as it was before block'd up by the Allies. The Swedes here shew a List of eleven thousand five hundred Horse, twenty two thousand nine hundred and twenty five Dragoons, and eighty thousand four hundred Foot, which pursuant to the King's Regulation are to take the Field this Summer.

*Vienna, April 18.* On the 13<sup>th</sup> the Alliance was concluded between the Pope, the Emperor, and Venice, and his Imperial Majesty has a Grant from his Holiness of the Ecclesiastical Revenues in the Roman Empire, to be employed in the War against the Turks, as also a Sum of 500000 Crowns.

#### R E M A R K S.

The Expertness of the German Troops may be for a Year or two an Overmatch to the Numbers of the Turks; but when the Turks come to be disciplined, Two to One are odds. If they can secure Dalmatia this Campaign, and only skirmish else-where, they do great Things.

The Quarrel betwixt the English and the Duke of Burgundy, at the Siege of Orleance, began the Expulsion of the English out of France.

Now they have taken from the King of Sweden all his Possessions in Germany, the Germans have no further Business to League against him. Besides, 'tis dangerous to let the Muscovite have any Possession in the Empire.

Whilst the Swedes receive Money from France, they will not fail of Troops; and

these Troops seem animated with a peculiar Genious. *Cesar's* Men when they fought for *Cesar* were invincible.

## I T A L Y.

*Rome, April 11.* The King of Portugal furnishes six Men of War against the Turks, the King of Spain six, the Great Duke of Tuscany three, and the Republick of Genoa two Gallies; which, joined with those of his Holiness, the King of Sicily, and the Malteze, will make the Venetian Fleet very formidable.

*Leghorn, April 11.* The Captains of several Ships arrived from Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica, Report, that the Turks Work Day and Night to fit out their Fleet, but that they were not like to put to Sea, before the end of May, for want of Seamen. On Sunday arrived here an English Ship in thirty six days from Scio; whose Captain reports, that the Turks carry on their Preparations with incredible Diligence, and press Seamen all up the Archipelago, to man their Fleet. On Wednesday we were advised, by a Ship from Piombino, that an Algerine had taken, off of Montecercelli, a Felucca of Naples, with twenty two Bales of Silk, five hundred Pistoles in Gold; and four hundred Men; and the Master of a French Barque, who met the said Rover, says, he had a great many Dutch Seamen on board him.

*Venice, April 17.* In case of a War with Russia, the Grand Seignior designs to command an Army in Person towards Asoph; while  
the

the Vizier heads another upon the Frontiers of Hungary, and some old Bassaw a third, against this Republick, in Albania. This Afternoon an Express from Vienna brought hither the Treaty signed between the Emperor and the Republick.

## R E M A R K S.

If the English and the Dutch make an Alliance with the Emperor, their Fleet may be most formidable in the Mediterranean; but according to these Articles, the Dutch side with the Turks, whence we presume the Alliance is to be only against the French.

The Czar does much if he attacks the Swedes on one side, and sustains the Turks on another. It is plainly not the Interest of Europe, that he should encroach upon the Swedes; and Posterity will be at a Loss why some People assisted him so to do. We observed a few Posts ago that he huffed the Poles; but we hope for the Common Interest of Christendom, that brave People won't be drove to unite their formidable Arms with the Turks, who still gain Ground upon the Christians, whose Union the Iniquity of Nations renders impossible, should the Turks once more proceed even to besiege Vienna. Some Christians seem to have grown weary of Religion, Liberty and Learning; and why should Heaven send Blessings on us against our Wills.

## F R A N C E.

*Paris, April 20.* Our Troops in the Provinces of Picardie, Normandie, Champagne,  
M 5 and



and Flanders, are reinforcing, in order to their Encampment if Need be, to keep those within the Bounds of their Duty, who are set against the Chamber of Justice, and might form Cabals to put a Stop to their Proceedings.

*Arras, April 23.* We are making here as great Magazines of all sorts of Ammunition, as if a War were to break out to morrow. Recruits are daily passing by for the respective Regiments; and such Officers as have not their Bodies complete by the 15th of the next Month (when the Review is to be made) will be broke. It is still said, the French Cavalry will encamp between Cambray and Valenciennes, and the Infantry upon the Plain of Lens.

*Paris, April 24.* We are told, that the Regent hath lately discovered Intrigues of a very dangerous Nature in Provence, Languedoc and Guienne; where some disaffected Clergy have been stirring up the Minds of the People to an Insurrection and Rebellion, under pretence of putting down the Capitation, the the Royal Tenth, and other Taxes; And the Duke of Berwick is order'd to assemble a Body of Troops, to march thither upon the first Notice, and prevent any Mischief on the part of the Seditious, should they have the Hardiness to attempt it. Our Merchants having represented to the Regent, that the Proceedings of the Chamber of Justice put an entire Stop to Commerce, till it is known who are accused, and who not; his Royal Highness hath

hath sent Orders to that Court to use all possible Dispatch in the Business of their Commission.

*Paris, April 29.* They write from Toulon of the 16th, that the Bomb-Galliot's that are added to the Armament that has been made there, are all ready to sail, and wait only for Orders from Court concerning the Service they are designed for: In the mean time, 'tis talk'd that this Squadron will pass into the Ocean. The same Letters add, that on the 14th at Night there was seen a Phenomenon in the Heavens, which disappeared after an Hour's continuance. The Duke Regent sent last Week to M. de Montargis, keeper of the Royal Treasury, two Millions, to pay those that have furnished the King's Household, the Musqueteers, Guards du Corps, &c.

'Tis confirmed that the Chevalier de St. George is retired to Avignon, with divers English and Scotch Lords.

#### R E M A R K S.

The Armament at Toulon can be of no great Moment, if not joyn'd by more on this side of France. But if the French Fleet and ours meet in the Baltick, will they fight, as Englishmen Box, and be Friends? But we hear not a word of our Fleet, and the Dutch express no Uneasiness at the Neighbourhood of the French forces. It would be very strange if France should suffer Convulsions from their Chamber of Justice, which pays their publick Debts at the Expence of publick Robbers, who must

must be very many, if Commerce must be stopt upon this Account. Their Insurrections seem ill-grounded, and threaten to End in the Ruin of the Malecontents. France is too well armed to have much to fear from Insurrections.

Cardinal *Richlieu* put it for a Maxim, that a standing Army would ruin England; for which Reason, perhaps, they think it their wisest Course to let us alone. The Truth on't is, they that govern by Soldiers, ought to take a great deal of Care that they are not governed by Soldiers; otherwise the Conjuror may be torn to Pieces by the Devil of his own raising. Horses do not know their own Strength, but Men may; and Iron once in Power, will command Gold and Silver wherever it finds it; not to talk of Wives and Daughters.

## H O L L A N D.

*Amsterdam, May 1.* We have Advice here, that the Swedes have got ready a Transport for Troops, Ammunition, &c. consisting of 40 Ships, in order to send them to Norway, but that 'twas thought Admiral *Gabel* had made the necessary Dispositions to prevent them. The Boors in Norway set on fire the Wood which the Swedes had got ready to lay Bridges over the Rivers for their Retreat. We hear that upon the Instances of his Britannick Majesty, a Treaty is to be set on Foot for accommodating the Differences between the Protestant Cantons and the Abbot of St. Gall.

Some

Some Advices by the way of Vienna say, that the Turks have resolv'd to declare War against the Emperor, Muscovy and Poland, and that they design to take the Field this Year with 400000 Men. On the other Hand they give out at Stockholm, that the King of Sweden will have an Army this Summer of 80000 Foot and 25000 Horse, to pursue his Conquest in Norway, and to defend himself against the Czar, who is now entire Master of Finland, and is preparing to Invade Sweden with a great Force, to be commanded in chief by the Duke of Mecklemburg Swerin, who is espoused to the Dutchess of Courland.

The Swedes are intrenched on both sides the River Moss and Christiana, and have begun to erect Magazines there, but they have not yet taken Aggerhuys Castle for want of Artillery.

#### R E M A R K S.

This Article is full of that of Sweden; as if the Dutch had no News of their own. Have the French no other Design but to make a Rare Show in Flanders? If so the Regent may happen to prove a very superfine Politician, especially should the English find an Expedient to stave off their Debts, and joyn'd with the Dutch, thunder Peace to the Turks in the Hellespont: Surely the Dutch expect something of this, or they would never be so quiet; and if so the Regent has cut out a pretty Spot of Work. If the Britons can settle themselves at home, it may happen to be worse than ordinary; because when they once find him a Fool, they

they will not fail to follow fast upon him. These very cunning Men prove often at last the greatest Fools. All Extreame are naught.

But the Preparations of France look as if they were awake; and they once caught the Dutch napping. Should we send our Men over to their Assistance, are we sure they will not Revolt to such a sight of British Nobility as we have not yet thought fit to recal from abroad? Some say they will not, but if they should, we have Motives without End to be-think our selves of humouring and loving one another. If we will not let the Notions of Parties cease from among us, the Soldiers may shortly teach us, that whoever is the Richest of either Party, is each to be looked upon as one of their Enemies. This will be good Reasoning, till some set up to prove that a Soldier does not love Plunder. Besides, it is very hard to reform a Body of Men entirely into Atheists: For whatsoever Contempt of Death Men may have that are hired to die hourly, they do not love to make sure of Eternal Damnation.

### G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

*Edinburgh, April 17.* 'Tis confirmed by several repeated Accounts from Inverlochy, Inverness, Blair, and other Parts in the North and Highlands, that the Division continues among the Chiefs of the Rebels, particularly the Clans; some of them being for submitting upon the King's Promise of Mercy, particularly Glengary, Lochcall, Keppoch and Appin,

pin, who have writ to the Duke of Athol and General Cadogan upon that Head; and others for standing out still in the Hills and Isles, tho' they be in very miserable Circumstances. 'Tis reported, that Glengary hath already actually surrendered himself; some say to the Duke of Athol at Blair; others to General *Cadogan* at Inverness; and that he is on his way hither: But this wants to be confirmed. General Cadogan having Intelligence that the Rebels were all gone to the Hills and Isles, so as to leave clear the Road from Inverness to Inverlochy, is gone thither with twenty or thirty Horse only in Company.

P. S. We have just now an Account, that General Cadogan is returned back to Inverness, having stay'd but one Night at Inverlochy; and that he found no Body at all in his way, tho' he pass'd by the Houses of Locheall, Appin, and several other Rebel-Chiefs. The King's Troops are all cantoned betwixt Riven and Inverness. The common sort of the Rebels come in apace every where almost, especially in the Shire of Argyle and its Dependencies; but the Chiefs and Gentlemen are loth to do so, without a Promise of Mercy at least, which is all they insist upon now.

L O N D O N, *April 28.*

The following Letter I received from the Parish of Trinacria in Ditto. N. W.

S. I R,

My Self and Partners, having some Dealings with a worthy Correspondent, with whom,



whom, by reason of the distance between us we cannot have any personal Conference, did, about two Years since, impower our respective Agents to transact for our Benefit, with our said Correspondent, during the term of three Years, ratifying and confirming whatever our said Agents should lawfully do in Pursuance or Execution of the said Power. But whether these our Agents have discovered private Ways of gaining Emolument to themselves at our Cost, or by what Artifices or Argument, of some tricking designing Instruments of our Correspondent, they are drawn into so great a Breach of their Trust, they are now endeavouring to heighten the Power they received from us, and to enable themselves to act for Seven Years without the Consent of us their Constituents. In this they say, they do not doubt of the Concurrence of our Correspondent, who we think has no Power to appoint our Agents. If this Design be accomplished, they may by the same Rule establish themselves from Seven to Seventy Seven Years, and instead of our Agents will become our Masters, if we shall not be able to revoke our Power, or refuse to abide by their Decision. Pray let us have your Opinion what may be done for the Relief of,

S I R,

Your Friends and humble Servants,

A, B, C, D, &c.

The



Gentlemen,

I much doubt you have forgot to insert one point in your Case, which is, That you sold your selves and all that's Dear and Sacred to Men, to your said Agents; who thence think they have a Title to prolong their Power to what time they please. You know the famous *Semiramis* gained a Day's Reign of her Husband, and that Day struck off his Head to lengthen out her own Reign.

You must fish for Relief in the 22d of *St. Luke*; and if that fails you no Body pities you, since you have had a former sad Experience, and lately thousands and thousands of Warnings, and all the Precautions that Heaven and Earth could bestow on you, not to employ such sort of Men your Agents.

Besides, I am told these Agents are not yours, having been most of them constituted by the Money, or by the Artifices of the Instruments of your Correspondents.

Letters from the Parish of Tringcria, in Ditto, *N. W.* say, That the Great Master Butcher and his Party are entirely in Possession of every thing, the Landlord being Deaf, Dumb and Blind to any but to them; so that as the whole Parish is already but one Goal, and one Staple of Blood, they apprehend in the Landlord's Absence (which it seems, is shortly expected) that it may become but one Shamble.

Some are of Opinion, that they will let  
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the Landlord continue, as he is, with the Name of a Landlord, whilst the whole Management of the Parish is in them. Others, who pretend to be wiser, say, That some unlucky Fit or Accident may perchance open the Landlord's Eyes, whilst it may be in his Power, to dash all their Measures to pieces, and cut off the Communication betwixt their Heads and their Shoulders; and therefore they can never be truly safe, till they have utterly dis-planted him, and set up for themselves; which they may easily do, since every Body will naturally in a little time pay the Duty of Obedience, and attach to those Persons alone, from whom alone they receive their Benefits and Protection.

In the third place, a Gascoon, who pretends to be a cunning Fellow, told me t'other Day, that the Landlord was more crafty than People took him for; that he connived at their Procedures, till they had given him a full Opportunity to entrap them in their own Snares; and then he would at once shew the World, that he had made Tools of them, who imagin'd they made a Tool of him. Like our Gascoon Poverb, says he, *Tau crey guilla Guillot, que Guillot lou guille*; which I cannot more appositely render into English, than as follows, *He thinks he ogles Ogle, whilst Ogle ogles him.*

This is a private Opinion that as yet meets with but little Credit; tho' our Politicians must know, that 'tis extremely dangerous to  
build.

build long on the Ignorance or Credulity of any Person, who by one Fit of Discovery, may play out our own Game upon us to our Ruin.

But again, 'tis dangerous to the Landlord to let them secure the Butchers; for in securing them, they compleatly secure all, and command him and his Tenants as they please.

The Clerk of Gray's-Inn, after having been bound over to the Sessions for giving out the two last Staves of the 44th Psalm to be sung after Prayers, was ordered by two Benchers not to turn his Face towards the Alter at pronouncing the Belief, and to tell the People that they should not so do, because it gave Scandal to the Dissenters. High Boys for a Comprehension. Room must be made for the unclean Beasts, the scabbed and unsound, to enter into the Ark, and they'll infect the whole.

*Now, Good People, observe what follows.*

' A true Protestant, (*says Buccaneer Read in his Weekly Journal of the 7th Instant,*) believes, that there ought to be allow'd a fair and impartial Examination, whether the Customs and Opinions which prevail in the CHURCH OF ENGLAND are agreeable to the Sacred Records; and they should be retained or rejected as they are found to be so or not. That in such Enquiry, long Prescription, quiet Possession, Authority of Fathers, or any other Great Names, Determinations of Councils, or Strength of Numbers, are not sufficient for retaining any Article,

‘ ticle or Practice in Religion, unless they can be justified by the Authority of the Scripture.

Now let any Porter be judge, that has read any thing of the Times of 41, if this be not that same Style word for word.

Do the sacred Records authorize Bishops? No, cry out all the Republicans. The Redcoats echo No, so there’s an end of Bishops: For our Redcoats bear knock-down Arguments in their Cartouches, against all the Reason in the World.

I remember a Story of the late Lord *W—n*, who came once into Company, and swore, They had referred the Business about Religion to him, who *G—d D—n* me, says he, never knew nor believed any thing of it in my Life.

Such as he, in *Read’s* Hypothesis, must mould our Religion for us; so we shall be sure to get Heaven by’t, if we have any Hopes to come there. Shall not all the Nation be saved in following their Leaders to Salvation? And had not we better be sav’d in following them, than be hanged and damned in following our own Consciences?

Just so 41, by pretending to reduce every thing to the Text of Scripture, we reformed first into Presbytery, next into Independency, and at last into Nothing, when the Devil all the time made a Monopoly of the three Nations.

Now do but let *Read’s* Proposal take with you, and Heaven and Earth shall answer for’t, that you shall be in as direct a Road to Hell, as ever your Fore-Fathers were during the time of the Rump of cursed Memory.

So, Good People I hope you are all prepared readily to list under his Banner. Won’t you bring every thing to be try’d by the Text of Scripture; you can’t be carried to Hell by a Pretext more plausible.

But hold. I have not yet done with *Read*, and sure, I think, I shall not disoblige the Government by attacking Buccaneer *Read*. I

I must a little display the Consequences of the Buccaneer's Proposal in this World, as well as in the next, to shew what an Affection the Fellow has for his Countrymen, that he will cut them out a certain Hell on each side of the Grave.

1<sup>st</sup>. A Commonwealth must ensue from his Proposal necessarily ; for when the Church is cut close like a Nosegay, the Monarchy must of Course suffer the same Operation.

Then instead of being as we have been, the free and happy Subjects of one Glorious Monarch, we shall become each of us the wretched Slaves of some scantling petty little Despot ; more harassed, oppressed and hampered than the meanest Slaves at *Turky*. They could not support their Dominion but by Soldiers : And these, as they would readily know that the Government relied upon them, would almost every Soldier of them do what he pleased ; and who shall dare to say, why dost thou so ? He'll take your Money and your Goods, and lye with your Wife or your Daughter before your Eyes, and you shall be shot through the Head if you oppose him.

And in this the Whigs and Tories will be equally Sharers : The Soldiers know no Parties. On the contrary, to my certain Knowledge, they are most inclinable to begin with the Whigs first.

So, do take Pains, gather by the Industry of your whole Life-time an infinite Mass of Wealth, and at last all shall be in a moment swept away by a Soldier like a Cobweb.

And happy he that engage his Tyrant by the Prostitution of his Wife or his Daughter, to afford him the Necessaries of Life.

Do not startle, for in three words I'll demonstrate this to you. The Government in *Read's* Hypothesis, must depend on the Army, and consequent;

frequently the Army may do what they please.

Every thing is already at double or treble its intrinsic Value. Beer at 3 d. or 4 d. Fleshmeat at 4 d. Candles at 7 d. a Pound. and so forth. Now we must pay so many Taxes in a little time, according to *Read's* Proposals, to support our petty Lords and their Wars, that not One in Twenty of us will be able to purchase a Piece of Fleshmeat or a Pot of Strong Beer, once in a Twelve Month, and the British People shall become more miserable than ever yet it was heard that any Nation was upon Earth.

O, Good God! Englishman, why will not you go into *Read's* Comprehension, and agree to make your selves and Posterity miserable in this World, and to all Posterity? You'll very much disoblige him and the Devil if you do not, for you may take *Read's* and *Lucifer's* word for it, the Church of *England* is a very imperfect Church and wants Reformation.

But methinks the Devil and *Read* are both unreasonable, to damn us to a Certain Hell on both sides of the Grave, and to do that too under a pretence of making us better and happier.

But who knows yet how far the Minds of the Soldiers may be averse to such a Reformation, for howsoever wicked some of them may be thro' frailty, they do not love to declare open War against their Creator, nor to dye in open War against him.

*True Englishmen drink, a Health to the Mitre;  
Let the Church ever flourish tho' her Enemies spit her  
Let their Tricks and their Cunning no longer prevail;  
Let their Malice, as well as their Arguments fail.  
Here's a Health to all those that dare own a true Cause  
As Stout as our Martyrs and as Just as our Laws.*

Monday last, being the Anniversary of the Coronation of our late Gracious Sovereign Queen ANNE, of ever-blessed Memory, the Morning was



was ushered in with Ringing of Bells, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Demonstrations of Joy, suitable to the Memory of so Excellent a Princess.

On Sunday last the Corpse of the Earl of Torrington was carried from the Jerusalem Chamber to Westminster-Abby, where it was interr'd about Ten at Night.

On Tuesday Morninglast the Lady Dowager Herbert of Cherbury departed this Life.

On Wednesday last Mr. Tildesley, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Townly, Mr. Hodgeson, the two Heskeths, Mr. Wolton, Mr. Tunstal, and Mr. Lebourne, nine of the Rebel-Prisoners in the Marshalsea, were arraign'd upon the Bills of Indictment found against them, and severally pleaded Not Guilty, and proceed upon their Tryals on Tuesday se'nnight.

The same Day eight Malefactors (all Men) were executed at Tyburn.

Lieutenant General Maccartney has lodg'd a Writ of Error in the Court of King's Bench to reverse his Outlawry.

On Thursday last eight of the Rebel Prisoners were carried from Newgate to the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, where they were arraigned upon an Indictment for High Treason, to which they Pleaded Not Guilty: Their Trial is appointed to be on Thursday the 17th of May next.

Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies, is married to Mrs. Sherburn, Daughter of Mr. Sherburn, the King's Oilman, lately deceased.

The Bishop of Londons Lady is very much indisposed.

Letters from Paris dated the 2d of May say, that Multitudes of People die in this City and Country hereabout, some of Fevers, some of Rheumatisms, and that they are generally carried off in three Days. A great many also die of the Apoplexy.

Some Days ago, a Woman fell down in the Street;



Street, not far from her own House ; her Children got her carried home, and sent for a Surgeon who gave it as his Opinion that she was really dead ; whereupon they laid her out, and the next Day made ready to bury her ; but some of the Neighbours being come to sprinkle the Corps with Holy Water, perceived the Coffin move ; and having opened it, and taken off the Cloaths, found her Face fresh coloured and her Body warm, much Blood being settled about her Breast. The Surgeon being come there again, said she had not been dead above an Hour, and that the settling of the Blood about her Breast, was occasioned by her struggling in her Coffin. They kept her one Day longer before they buried her ; but when they went to carry her out, her eldest Daughter was taken with the same Fit, and lay so above six Hours, and they had much ado to bring her to Life.

Letters from Paris of the 27th say, That the Court of St. Germain have received several Expresses from Germany and Italy, but what they brought is kept very secret.

The latter End of the last Week 400000 Livres were sent from hence to Toulon, to pay the Men of the Squadron which has been Equipt in that Harbour, and is to put to Sea very Speedily.

**F I N I S.**







